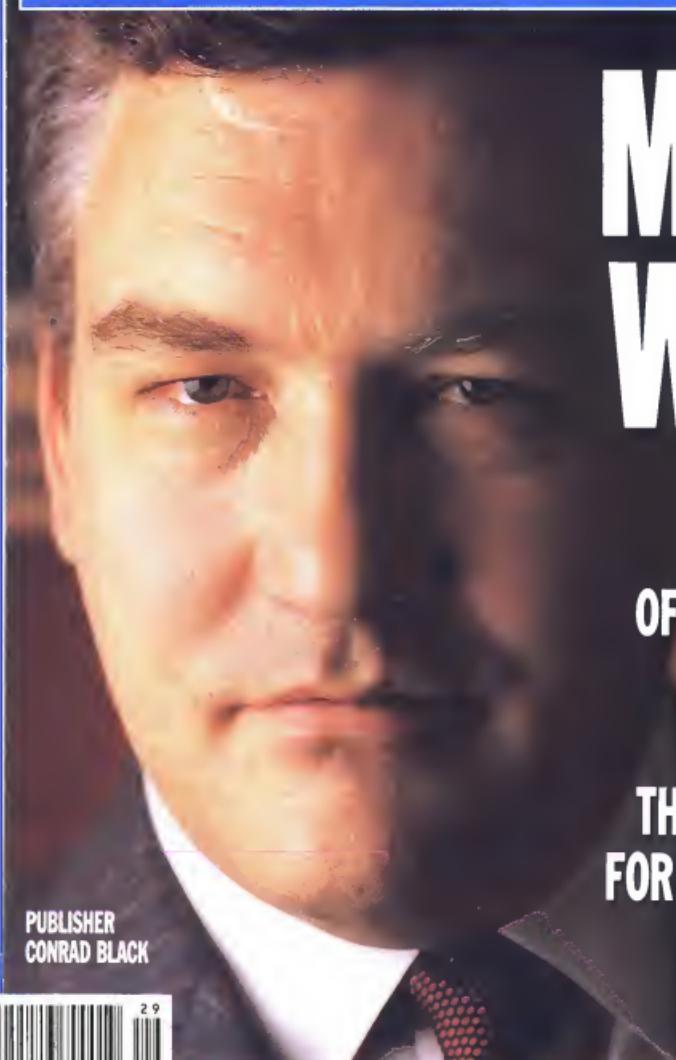


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ABOUT
ABORTION



MEDIA WARS

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OF THE GLOBAL
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THEIR BATTLES
FOR POSITION AND
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PUBLISHER
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CANADA'S WIDEST NEWSMAGAZINE JULY 17, 1988 VOL 102 NO 29

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The CBC saluting the grisly *Caine and Justice* thriller story of love and murder to the small screen.

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COVER

MEDIA WARS

Experts say that fewer than a dozen giant conglomerates will soon dominate the world's print and broadcast media. Two ambitious Tories—Doris and John Thompson—have joined in the battle for global supremacy. One is the recluse Thompson, Thomson—Canada's wealthiest publishing magnate by far and already one of the top 10 in the world. The other is his much smaller but more flamboyant competitor: the always outspoken Conrad Black. —26

WORLD

'A COMMON HOME'

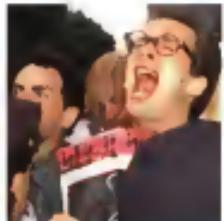
On a visit to France and at a meeting of the Warsaw Pact nations in Romania, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev proposed more nuclear arms reductions and presented his vision of a European continent of peace with itself—a common home for nations free from outside interference and able to pursue policies of their own choosing. —18



HEALTH

AN INFLAMED DEBATE

In a historic judgment, the U.S. Supreme Court placed limits on its own 1973 ruling that legalized abortion. In Canada, contradictory court rulings added to the controversy, and federal Justice Minister Douglas Lewis raised the idea that just maybe this ever abortion might become a provincial responsibility. —36



LETTERS

DISTINCT SOCIETIES

Save your money and time. There is no need to branch a fictional poll to contrast Canada and America's "Portrait of two nations." Special Report, July 30, Fred Bruenig's analysis of Americans' obsession with meat succinately defines the difference between these two neighboring countries ("The right to bear arms, the left to eat meat"). An American View, June 18: A nation that equates the "right" to bear arms with freedom of speech and assembly is, fortunately, very distant from ours.

Diane Hansen,
Quebec, B.C.



Peace Arch at border: continents

I feel it very acute that you published Fred Bruenig's attack quota U.S. Constitution in the same issue that you featured the Chinese government's terror campaign in the cover story. The 1993 publication details on the U.S. Constitution clearly show that the delegates involved in the Second Amendment (the right of the people to keep and bear arms) to prevent the government that the Chinese government is now opposing. I have no doubt that many of the students in Timonium Square on the night of June 9-10 wished they had something more than their bare hands when their fellow students were being murdered by the government.

Miriam Martens,
Newmarket, Ont.

PUBLISHING PROFITS

In her column "Closing the book on government," Diane Francis champions Ronald Reaume's Canada Publishing Corp. Reaume is quoted as saying that his company, Avon Porter's (Doubleday Canada Ltd.) and General Publishing are all examples of successful Canadian companies. Nowhere does she mention that Porter and General Publishing own their present success in a large measure to the Conservative government's free market policy, which was in part to sacrifice Canadian ownership of tradebook publishing—now apparently 35 per cent of the English-language market! Francis also complains that it is the luxury and smaller publishers who benefit from government assistance, but she neglected to mention that Canada Publishing Corp. was one of the largest recipients of federal book publishing grants in 1989 with more than \$400,000, and that the company has enjoyed that distinction for many years since 1985, its collections in excess of \$2 million from the public purse.

Mervin Cormier,
Executive director,
Association of Canadian Publishers
Toronto

The Prince Edward Island delegates supported Clifton in 1984, at least as the first ballot. My husband was a delegate at that time, but we have always avoided discussing our political preferences.

Constance M. Ings,
Montague, P.E.I.

MIRROR IMAGE

In the People section on June 8, your photograph of Paul McCartney was reversed, showing him playing right-handed ("Coming back") I thought the appearance of a wedding band on his right hand or the backward signature on his guitar would have given it away.

Evan Williams,
Toronto

CRUEL KILLING

I do not like the killing of the whales. It is every cruel, and I should stop

Ryan Gallagher,
Winnipeg

Ladies are asked not to wear miniskirts. Women should never wear shorts and miniskirts together. After correspondence in Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine (October 1989, page 111) by Dr. Michael J. Lerner, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

PASSAGES

OBITUARY: Anatoli Gorovits, 79, the Soviet Union's longest-serving ambassador who survived several leadership changes until his death by Mikhail Gorbachev; following vascular surgery, in Moscow. Known for his dry manner and as Mr. Nyet for the numerous votes he cast as Moscow's first ambassador, Gorovits served Josef Stalin and his five successors, and dealt with every U.S. president from Franklin Roosevelt to Ronald Reagan. His appointment as ambassador—an honor—lasted from 1967 to 1985—but put him at the center of the ebbs and flows of the Cold War. Shortly after returning to Moscow, Gorovits died in March, 1988. Gorovits was the unremitting post of president.



character Mr. Nyet and who played ill-fated liaison Thorson Howell III on television's "Galaxy's Edge" of pomegranates at a Sochi, Russia, hospital.

OBITUARY: Oscar-winning doctor Franklin Schlesinger, 69, whose Patient won best picture of 1976, of course, at his home in Santa Monica, Calif., hospital.

OBITUARY: Nobel Prize-winning author Aleksander Solzhenitsyn, 70, to the USSR of Soviet Writers, which expelled him 20 years ago. The official body rejected the expulsion because it violated "the principles of socialist democracy." The author of "Cancer Ward," "The First Circle" and "The Gulag Archipelago," none of which have been published in the Soviet Union, now lives in exile in Cavendish, Vt.

OBITUARY: Actor Jim Backus, 76, whose gravelly voice gave life to the nautical cartoon



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NEC



OPENING NOTES

Marlon Brando throws his weight about, computers help Moscow's lovelorn, and New Brunswick seeks a new image

FRICITION AT THE TOP

Despite a regal bearing that makes Jeanna Souvignier perfectly cast for her role, key Conservatives in Ottawa—including some cabinet ministers—are not big fans of the Governor General. According to Tory leaders, the Governor General's penchant for foreign travel is one source of the cool relations between her and the ministers. They note that Souvignier has made four trips abroad during the past six months alone—to Uruguay, Brazil, Japan and Spain. In response, Souvignier's critics maintain that, in doing so, their boss is simply answering invitations that were issued to Governor General of India. But the Tories are equally critical of Souvignier's renovations within Canada: they say that she rarely strays outside the Toronto-Ottawa-Montreal axis. In any event, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has not found a successor to Souvignier and has agreed to her request to extend her three-year term in office until January. At that time, Mulroney will likely have accomplished one task for 1990: naming a new governor general.

Souvignier, Mulroney: perfectly cast, but cool with key Tories



Sharing the screen with lizards

A ctor Marlon Brando was in Toronto last week when he was playing a gangster in *Production*, a comedy that involves crowd smuggling diamonds within giant, subcultural monster lizards. Indeed, the lizards—reptiles that are eight feet long and weigh as much as 180 lbs.—have shown themselves to be as temperamental as any Method actor and has already bitten the movie's animal trainer and another escaped from the set and eluded capture for 2½ hours. During an earlier visit to Toronto last month for makeup tests, Brando delayed his departure from the posh Sutton Place hotel for three days before reluctantly leaving for Vermont. There, a local-painted monster taught him a crucial shot for his role: the party

actor has to play a scene on ice skates.



ON THE ROAD TO SUCCESS

For many tourists, New Brunswick is only a way station on the road to the more aggressively marketed attractions of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. But New Brunswick is now striving to sell itself as a destination in its own right. To that end, the province has hired Lippencott & Margulies, the New York City consultants who created the red-and-white swirl of Coca-Cola's current logo. The goal, said one provincial official, is to create the impression "that there is no such place." By the smooth taste of new New Brunswickers.

Out of bounds to ordinary citizens

On the eve of the 200th anniversary of the storming of the Bastille on July 14, many Parisians are questioning the lack of liberty, equality and fraternity in some bicentenary celebration plans. In deed, as Prince Minister Brian Mulroney, President George Bush and five other free-world leaders prepared for their annual economic summit, government spokesmen said that one of Paris's most popular attractions—the Louvre museum—would be closed to the public for part of this week. That will allow the politicians to tour the museum in the same fashion as France's prerevolutionary elite, privately.

DRESSING DOWN IN WASHINGTON

He's known to wear a blue banana suit at White House dinners in 1987 raised eyebrows at both fashion and political circles. And Senate Leader Michael Gorbachev's costume of official Washington's dress code has now been followed by one unaffiliated figure in the U.S. capital. Indeed, Senate president pro tem Robert Byrd's refusal to don formal wear at black-tie events during the past year has sparked protests from the International Formalwear Association, a worldwide Chicago-based organization rep-

resenting tailors and sales stores. In a recent letter to Byrd, association president Gary Davis warned the senator that his unusual taste "jeopardized an entire industry." Davis went on to suggest that Byrd's discomfort with black tie was perhaps due to "the occasion rather than the dress." Responded Byrd, a series of routine formal events in Washington. "One who does not enjoy the wearing of the tuxedo ought not to feel that he must. I do not." Byrd is a politician who prefers to not be seen.

FROM RUSSIA WITH COMPUTERIZED LOVE

Mitchel Gorbachev has opened up the Soviet economy by allowing private enterprises, and in Moscow some comedians have responded by establishing a computerized venture for the lonely: a computerized matchmaking service. Indeed, extensive local press coverage has helped the new agency, called Pervozvani (Firstborn), to open files containing the personal histories and interests of about 3,000 clients—45 per cent of them women. Pervozvani charges its clients a fee of \$42 to conduct regular computer matches of prospective mates, and agency co-owner Igor Kavrovich said that he hoped to add videotaped messages from eligible singles to his service—an enterprising business who can operate his new telegaming equipment.



Signs of controversy

Marie-Josée Deschépelin is engaged in a fervent Montreal—a campaign to ban street signs and street ads for strip clubs that cater to degrade women. Says lawyer Marie-Èlise Trippiani: "There are signs of naked women there almost high." Her pal, Maurice Lemire, a 50-year-old businessman who owns two downtown strip bars, said club owners installed the signs for one reason: to attract customers. Added Lemire: "Personally, I think the clubs overdo it. The names of the places all have the word 'nude' in them. It's got out of hand." Still, legal experts say that the city will have difficulty drafting a bylaw that does not violate the club owners' freedom of expression under section 2(b) of the federal charter of rights—unless the Quebec government, which used the charter's notwithstanding clause to ban English from outdoor signs.

Montreal clubs tuning down lurid street ads

Cuban contraband

They have been a forbidding luxury for American smokers since the United States placed an embargo on Cuban imports



Castro: save a烟卷

In 1962, 800,000 Cuban cigars from Fidel Castro's island have remained popular with U.S. smokers. Indeed, U.S. customs officials estimate that Americans bought more than \$12 million worth of the smokes last year. And, said one official, "a great many" of those come through Canada, where Cuban goods are legal fare. Banned items known no borders.



Host, David Suzuki

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AN AMERICAN VIEW



Bush as Batman? Wait for the sequel

BY FRED BRUNING

I take America as Gotham City, why shall we play Batman? This fellow would have to be especially brave, resourceful and true because these are mighty challenging times. Just think: we have oil spills off the shores of Alaska, Delaware and Rhode Island. Although gambling a horse race hasn't been resolved, Pete Rose—good old Charlie Hustle—pet could find himself managing a softball team somewhere in the Federal prison system. The Supreme Court recently found nothing unconstitutional about executing 16-year-olds, and for that matter, about dismantling some of the nation's most necessary civil rights legislation, including laws pertaining to affirmative action. And the President, if he were by name of Bush, has proposed a constitutional amendment making flag-burning illegal; however, in any case, dissent is all right unless you push it two days later.

At bottom, the hero of the big-budget film may come across as a peculiarly qualified individual—boldly enough but lacking in fire and flesh. In that case, one might say well, who are you, Clark, the President, play Batman? The chief defendant's approach is an organization that he barely visited China for (offering a speech) while, on the other hand, his equally sprightly young Dan Quayle is P.T. Barnum, where the showman's comment went with Baloney D'Alfonso, the purloined engineer widely believed to be causing the country's death squads. Talk about malice. Myopic Fred, Bush is one guy, after all, and though he'd never dream of making a swell Robin Wunderling show in tutu and tights, the neopatriot could never open his eyes to live being pressed into active military service.

But, too bad, George Bush really won't make the grade this time around. Like Bruce Wayne, he may possess the picaresque detachment necessary to the Batman role, but Bush is lacking in the crucial arts of depth perception. He does not come equipped with the requisite sonar, the street smarts, the ability to recognize

Fred Bunning is a writer and Novelist on New York

per looks like a bummer from *The Front Page*, although a writer covering the Batmobile may conduct interviews with a microscopically recorder. The Batmobile might have been conceived by Henry Ford when under the influence of peyote, and Batman himself is an odd amalgam of reality and illusion, a fellow whose wardrobe includes a mounted chest plate as essential to his physique as bony mallets are to Maypole hostesses.

And who are the dusters of this farce? Corrupt police and manipulating politicians and back-scratching hoods and the shifty types of regaled crime. The Joker nearly achieves responsibility with his blinding boldness, his offstage, off-their-dimension, the plainfellow arts which he names and murders. He is the left-field fire-breather boy of the century, a nose-dived 180-degree careerist in his prime, a prima donna and accomplished wonderdog in decline as he is perpetuated. "I am," proclaims the Joker, "the world's first fully functioning superhero!"

Given the largely depressed atmosphere he creates down there, Tim Burton could have done more with the film. There aren't much psychological valleys—expansions for the Joker's demons and Batman's folly are laud and sacrifice—one is the story line especially satisfying. But the movie succeeds because it's a broad and cynical piece, a piece hoary and insipid, a film that offers exactly the perfect remedy after eight years of crass "good news" from the Gopper and six months of George Bush, a leader who sooner would bore the Bee of Hughes than the American flag.

Indeed, if Ronald Reagan and his successor were to have conducted Statues, one suspects the result would have been a bright and buoyant musical shot in some tidy place like Parched, Oye. The Joker would not have been a wimp killer but a survery manager of the local American Civil Liberties Union, and Batman would have spent his time handing out traffic citations and appearing at Republican fund raisers. Almost certainly, their vision would not have provided a sweet scene showing frantic citizens scrambling for the Joker's greenbacks—or depression in a supply-side economy, remember—or a plot that includes the sadistic exploitation of the American consumer.

But enough. Who was the lead part in our own little production? David Letterman deserves consideration, as he is an intelligent and accomplished man of many parts. Mario Cuomo, the governor of New York state, has the half-man, half-woman look of the Joker. And, of course, there will be what the promoters like to call "the best talk show in the world." Batman, perhaps enough for Gatchvarian, patroonist in his gleaming demure—just to mention his own prospects! The poor fellow hardly needs a studio shot here, just you see, and, despite the color and persistence of his skin, Bruce Wayne, too, shows well. What else promises the movie market? Best talk show in the world? Batman, perhaps enough for Gatchvarian, patroonist in his gleaming demure—just to mention his own prospects! The poor fellow hardly needs a studio shot here, just you see, and, despite the color and persistence of his skin, Bruce Wayne, too, shows well. What else promises the movie market? Best talk show in the world? Batman, perhaps enough for Gatchvarian, patroonist in his gleaming demure—just to mention his own prospects!

The Gatchvarian patroonist is a blotted and surreal place, after all, shadowy and carnivorous, a hybrid fantasy of preverbal dreams and high-tech accessories. The city room of a major newspaper

And dressed as Robin in a tutu and tights, Dan Quayle would not have to fret about being pressed into active military service

one that Gotham is not in a state of grace—but of chaos. Too often, the President's view seems informed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Republican National Committee. Batman is not in any case easily baited.

Gotham's dissector is a fable more meditative than reassuring—a late-century allegory that would be the purpose of preachers or pulication or anyone suggesting that evil and goodness are similar to activation. Despite the somewhat concluding sequence in which Jack Nicholson as the Joker is terminally disarmed, the audience leaves with a faint smile ahead for Goddam. Mr. and Mrs. Crime/Cracker had, after all, chores well. What else promises the movie market? Best talk show in the world? Batman, perhaps enough for Gatchvarian, patroonist in his gleaming demure—just to mention his own prospects! The poor fellow hardly needs a studio shot here, just you see, and, despite the color and persistence of his skin, Bruce Wayne, too, shows well. What else promises the movie market? Best talk show in the world? Batman, perhaps enough for Gatchvarian, patroonist in his gleaming demure—just to mention his own prospects!

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SINS OF THE FLESH

ANGER AND SHAME GRIP THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SCANDALS THAT INVOLVE PRIESTS AND SEX CRIMES

There was an audible gasp as the priest rose at the microphone listed the ways in which children could be sexually abused. Addressing a panel of three men and two women seated on the raised wooden stage before him, Kurt Arnett, a St. John's, Nfld., based spokesman for Victims of Violence—an organization that publicizes the plight of victims of a range of violent acts, used words such as "real poverty" and "sabotage." They were soon to learn that less than 250 people attending a church inquiry in the dim auditorium of St. John's Holy Heart of Mary Catholic High School had ever wanted to hear The list of incestuous acts, however, was a blunt reminder of the shocking reality that the audience and the panel alike were trying to deal with for years. Roman Catholic priests and other church workers in Newfoundland parishes had repeatedly abused dozens of children, most of them young boys, many of them orphans in the care of their attackers. Last week, many Newfoundlanders had come to the meeting organized by the Catholic Church—as they had to three others held elsewhere in the province last month—to find out why, and how, their trust had been betrayed by men to whom they had entrusted their souls.

Although it has been 18 months since police charged a 25-year-old priest, James Healey, with 29 counts of gross sexual assault and sexual assault in the course of a series of sexual recordings of numerous minors, Newfoundlanders remain deeply shocked, angry, and profoundly upset. The diocesan and subsequent police charges against 16 more individuals affiliated with the Catholic Church have spawned two inquiries—the one by the St. John's Catholic diocese and another begun by the provincial justice department—which are likely to last through summer for months to come. In fact,



Healey, when 'the person you trust the most' turns into an assailant

religious leaders are not alone in being accused of sexual abuse and sexual repression of all types in Newfoundland. More than double between 1987 and 1988, reaching 367 cases last year. Nor is the scandal limited to Newfoundland; at least ten more cases of sexual abuse of children by Catholic clerics have turned up elsewhere in Canada, and more than 20 in the United States.

Among many Catholics, the scandal has raised anxiety-disrupting questions. Some ask that the church itself—with its demanding celibate lifestyle for priests, and other strict traditions—has exacerbated the problem. Others say that the scandal directly challenges clerical authority. Acknowledged Rev. Michael

Johns, the church's Newfoundland spokesman: "If the person you trust the most害s you like this, how can you trust anyone?"

The scandal has tapped local newsgroups in Newfoundland, as well as the favorite topic of open-air radio shows and letters to the editor for months. It has even generated a striking new brand of "Neatie" priest" jokes. But, for the most part, the public responses have reflected a bitter anger against the church—and a profound sense of spiritual disillusionment. Declared Elsie Power, 52, a parishioner of St. Mary's Bay, northeast of St. John's: "I still go through the motions of going to church. But we certainly don't trust our priests."

Newfoundland, however, has not had to face the embarrassment alone. Similar charges of sexual aberration involving Catholic priests and children have surfaced recently in several other provinces:

- In May, Harold McIntosh, a 58-year-old Diocese priest from Williams Lake, B.C., pleaded guilty to 27 charges of sexually assaulting young boys at Catholic schools or parishes over a 20-year period.
- Last month, police in Scarborough, Ont., charged Augie Alexander McRae, a 60-year-old priest, with molesting a young teenage boy over 10 months in 1988 and 1989.
- Also last month, Edmonton's Court of Queen's Bench sentenced Antoine Tete, a 56-year-old priest who assaulted five girls and a boy over the past seven of his 25

years in 1973. Earl, now 23, wants \$2 million for suffering that he says he endured at the 96-year-old institution, which is run by a small religious order, the Christian Brothers, who practice celibacy but are not ordained priests. "I missed 15 years of my life," Earl said. The church has refused to comment on the suit.

Certainly, it is not the numbers alone that caused such shock, but also the high regard in which the accused men had previously been held. Rev. Rayley, convicted last year of 20 counts of gross indecency and sexual assault committed mainly against altar boys over a 15-year period, was one of St. John's leading priests. Heley, is now serving a five-year sentence in the penitentiary at Dartmouth, N.S.

Last January, another priest, John Corrigan,



Mount Cashel Orphanage: a civil law suit alleging beatings and sexual abuse

years as a cleric, to a two-year term at a psychiatric facility.

Self, the sprawling scandal was not the first of its kind to hit the church in North America. Four years ago, Louisiana priest Gilbert Gonter was convicted on 11 counts of sexually abusing children. That case, which went viral through the Catholic leadership, was only the most publicized of 21 in Gonter's diocese. And Jeanne Berry, a New Orleans-based social worker who helped to break the story, says that there are telling similarities between the Louisiana and Newfoundland stories. "There is both based on lead, lead and family," Berry said.

Another element in the Louisiana cases also has echoes in Canada. Berry estimates that the Louisiana diocese, where most of the incidents occurred, has paid close to \$10 million in compensation to victims and their families, while another \$600,000 are unaccounted. In Canada, Shaw Earl has launched the first civil suit against several priests in an order of Catholic brothers and the church itself. Earl alleges that he was beaten and sexually abused after entering the Mount Cashel Orphanage in 19

87, was institutionalized five years as prison for assaulting altar boys over a period of seven years. Since then, every parish has produced at least one more ugly accusation levied against a priest or lay Catholic, leaving Newfoundlanders stunned. Until a year ago, St. Mary's Bay parishioner Elsie Power noted, "a priest couldn't do anything wrong." But the news of revelations of the last year, she acknowledged, "has shaken me to my depths."

In the wake of the revelations, who have appeared before the church's inquiry, the diocese attempts to answer charges. A former locum of that diocese has been St. John's Archbishop Adelmo Pecay, 66, whose son says parishioners have been the target of ignorant pronouncements about child abuse during the 1970s. At public meetings, individual and group maps from the Knights of Columbus to local parochial teacher associations have demanded that Pecay step down in head of the province's 265,000 Catholics—the province's largest denomination. Last week, St. John's parishioner David English told the *Star* that he was beaten and sexually abused after entering

the Mount Cashel Orphanage in 19

National Notes

A NAME CLEARED

Gustavo Cisneros and that Liberal senator Dennis Peterson, brother of Ontario premier David Peterson, did not breach campaign spending rules when he did not report documents that he received on his Senate and a Toronto hotel suite during the 1988 election, an campaign donation. The documents were revealed in a newspaper report two weeks ago.

END OF THE LINE

The Ottawa Citizen reported that executives of Via Rail propose to lay off half of 7,000 employees and slash 115 managerial trainee posts, as well as the 164-year-old daily *Advertiser*—which was between Montreal and Toronto and Vancouver—in order to meet savings ordered in the April federal budget.

WHERE WAS THAT?

Calypso Canada Inc. reported that barely one-half of Canadian (\$5 per cent) know where Ottawa is. Fewer than half know where Toronto is, according to a national survey, which also found that 43 per cent of Canadians were unable to locate half of a list of 12 major Canadian cities. Canadians had to meet difficulty placing St. John's. 71 per cent did not know where to find the Newfoundland capital.

A 73-YEAR-OLD SUPPORT

Policeman Healey charged a 73-year-old boy with two counts of murder after an assailant apparently used a small, swinging jet plane to enter the home of Charles Linda Shanahan, 54, and his 86-year-old mother, Kyo Shanahan, and fatally stabbed both women on June 30.

THE STAR'S SAGA

Hugh Pudley, Ontario's public trustee, and that Liberal fireman Peter Shaw and made more than \$150,000—about twice as much as previously disclosed—in gratuity payments previously to politicians and political parties from National Council of Jewish Women (Toronto section) chairman during his four years as president. Meanwhile, Ontario Court of Appeal Justice Lloyd Bowles was named to head an inquiry into the Shaw affair. He said that an inquiry into the Shaw affair will likely begin in September.

SHAVING OFF THE CBC

One regional director recommended that the corporation reduce its international bureau staff and drop the Parliamentary channel and sell commercials on the nightly national news in order to meet the federal government's target of \$300 million in savings over the next five years.

ations. "When he comes to the altar, I walk out," English declared. However, who appointed the members of the church's inquiry, has remained relatively silent about the growing furor. But in June, church spokesman Mulley said that the archbishop would have to be "qualify of some kind of criminal act" or some-

thing the Catholic Church that extend far beyond the shores of Newfoundland. For many Catholics one of the most distressing implications is the suggestion that sexual abuse is not a new phenomenon for the church. As oneowan told an earlier parish meeting last month, "I think it always went on. It was simply covered

tenting the Winter inquiry have suggested that priests should be allowed to marry. Mulley, like most Catholic authorities, questions the link between celibacy and pedophilia. "Celibacy is not different, and these people are involved with decent behavior," he said. But in St. John's, Archbishop Joseph MacNeil said that celibacy could be a factor in some cases. Commented MacNeil: "To ignore it would be stupid."

Questions have also been raised about the church's methods of recruiting and screening candidates for the priesthood. MacNeil said that the procedures are being reviewed. "We want to make sure we have a healthy young man, that there aren't any tendencies or tendencies of people to want to leave [the church]. We [will] not all go through psychological testing and begin to question clerics when they apply; and about 50 per cent of them don't get past this level."

In the small, close-knit rural communities of Newfoundland, where many of the abuses occurred, there is another dimension to the problem. Psychologist and sex abuse expert William Marshall, a professor at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., who has visited the province several times to counsel church, police and citizens' groups, said, "The issues have to do with the power of priesthood over smaller communities." In Newfoundland, he observed, "the renovations just adds to the authority." In some places, he said, "the priest is like God—there is absolutely nothing to keep the renosists in line." Marshall, who has criticized how Archbishop Penney has handled the situation, urged the church to let the station granted to parochial priests.

Still, whatever the effect of the scandal on the church, it is the victims of those who chose the greatest sympathy. Indeed, Marshall predicts that, for the children, their families and for many communities, the associated suffering will last years to come. Marshall said, "They have lost their innocence, and they [now] carry differences with respect to their own sexualities—they will blame themselves." In fact, his victim's mother recalled: "My son used to sit at the kitchen table and cry and he would say, 'There is only one way—and to conceal it.'

For the Catholic establishment, the latest scandal seems certain to deepen divisions over the future direction of the church. "It's the Catholic Church's Waterloo," said Berry. Certainly, the current crisis has shaken the foundations of several central elements of Catholic tradition. The most common charge is that the church's attitude on celibacy for priests increases sexual frustration.

GREG W. THORLAKSEN AND DEBORA HOLZFINGER in St. John's; **GLYN ALLEN** in St. John's and **RUSSELL WANGERSKY** in St. John's



Inquiry panelists (left to right): John Scott, Evanure MacNeill, William Marshall; speaking

thing "against the norms of the church" to warrant his dismissal.

Both possibilities, infact, are to be examined over the coming months as the two inquiries into the scandal proceed. While the archbishop's inquiry—headed by Anglican and former Newfoundland lieutenant-governor Gordon Winter—examines the church's role in the affair, it is the provincial commission, headed by retired Ontario judge Justice Hughes, that is to try to find out how the abuses could have continued so long without criminal processes being triggered. Among those expected to testify before

Hughes is Alex Hickman, chief justice of the Newfoundland Supreme Court who was minister of justice in Newfoundland in the early 1950s when several of the abuses occurred. Initially, Hickman himself bowed an inquiry in Nova Scotia and only Donald Marshall, a Micmac Indian, was asked for 11 years after a number of the trials had ended.

That inquiry was already riddled with well-known implications for Nova Scotia's entire justice system, and some observers suggest that the never-ending trial that began in Newfoundland with the Hughes inquiry

Winter's investigation, could reveal problems

as deep as those in Nova Scotia. Hickman told him that too had been stopped years ago but they had been afraid to report it. "I thought if the first person hadn't come forward," he observed last week.

But actor-journalist Barry, who is writing a book about sexuality and clerical celibacy, "The pattern in the pews has been for the church to keep victims and their families at arm's length by proposing that the offending priest would be dealt with." Instead of discarding the offenders, Barry claims that the church at each case merely moved them out of sight, often to another parish where they apparently committed new offenses. "Penney should be held only after charges were laid and lawsuits started that the church is forced to look at it," he said.

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ANNOUNCING

Maclean's FOURTH NATIONAL PHOTO CONTEST

This year, Maclean's asks amateur photographers to share their vision of "How Canadians view themselves and their world in 1989," in Maclean's Fourth National Photo Contest, in cooperation with Kodak Canada Inc., Pentax Canada Inc., and Ryerson Polytechnic Institute. To enter, simply send a "mini portfolio" of three pictures—prints only please, no slides, in black and white or color—that portray your view of the contest theme "My Canada."

PRIZES

CONTEST RULES

- 1) Photographs may be on black and white or color film stock.
- 2) All entries must be received by September 10, 1989, and your name, address, and telephone number must be printed on the back of each photograph.
- 3) Entries will not be returned.
- 4) All following entries receive \$100 toward entry fees. That Maclean's will have the sole right to use the winning photographs for promotion.

Prizes offered in cash compensation. Photographers will be required to assign a release.

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The names of winners will be published in the October issue of Maclean's magazine, or in lists will be available on request. Quebec residents may submit any entries to the Ryerson Polytechnic Institute, 350 Victoria Street, Suite 100, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A7.



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The contest is open to Canadian residents over the age of 18, and only to amateur photographers. Professional photographers are not eligible. Winners will be based on skill, originality, creativity and the personalty of winning depends on a score given on the basis of the following criteria:

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The judges are to be paid by representatives of Ryerson Polytechnic Institute, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A7.

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Too fast at the turn

A promising politician rides into trouble

Bent Valcourt's love of motorcycles was well-known among his constituents in northwestern New Brunswick's Madawaska-Victoria riding. But at 9:30 a.m. on July 4, that love resulted in disaster when the 37-year-old federal constable and competitive skier missed a turn, rolling his 1,100-kg Enduro Motorcycles Maxxus through a fence near Edmundston, N.B. Valcourt, who suffered a concussion as well as breaking his nose, cheekbones and bones in his forearm, was flown to a Quebec City hospital. By week's end, he had undergone surgery to reconstruct

cartilage to lay any charges against Valcourt. But after the accident, Yannick Golla, a witness at the Windsor Bill vs Madawaska, Inc., across the border from Edmundston, said that on the night of the accident, Valcourt had had two drinks in the hours leading up to the early evening. According to Golla, who lives in Edmundston, Valcourt was slow to react and recovered much later when he ordered a third drink, which he did not finish.

Still, she added that Valcourt had not appeared to be drunk. And sources of the motorcycle manufacturer, an Avignon-based company that has 100 employees in the Terry community, were quick to assuage his defense. "I don't think the main thing is whether he had a drink or whether he tried to escape the police," said Michel Devoret, an editor at New Brunswick's French-language daily newspaper *L'Acadie Nouvelle*. "The main thing is that he is safe. Valcourt is a very important minister for New Brunswick and Acadia."

Indeed, Valcourt is already held in high esteem by both federal and New Brunswick Tories. First elected to the House of Commons in the Conservative landslide of 1984, he held senior cabinet positions during the Mulroney government's first term as well. Then as a cabinet minister in Jean Chrétien's government, Valcourt received a controversial increase in power when the Prime Minister elevated him to the consumer and corporate affairs portfolio—and to the powerful planning and planning committee of cabinet. Said Harry Neat, operations director of the *Toronto Star*'s 1988 campaign, "He has great political sense. He is one of those people who can tell how we are doing out there. You can't teach that."

In New Brunswick, Valcourt is widely seen as a potential future prominent Tory leader with the popular appeal to lead the party back to power after it lost all of the previous 58 ridings to Frank McKenna's Liberals in the 1987 election. "He is probably the brightest light we as in New Brunswick," said Leo Cormier, vice-president of the provincial Conservatives. Cormier and other Tories can only hope that that light will not be dimmed as a result of last week's accident.

PETER KIDWILLER and EUGENE WOODS
in Moncton and MARC CLARK in Ottawa



Valcourt: a 2530 a.m. Jason on a Midnights Maxxus



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CANADA

Revisiting Meech Lake

Support grows for a parallel accord

Until recently, they were last winter's
experts that the accord reached at
Meech Lake in June 1987, was too
flawed to ratify. But, in recent weeks, New
Brunswick Liberal Premier Frank McKenna
and Manitoba Conservative Gary Filmon have
joined unexpected allies. In

April, Liberal Clyde Wells
stepped into office at Newfoundland,
declaring his intention to rescind that
premier's support of the deal—which
Wells' predecessor, Brian Peckford, had signed
a month after Wells's election. Prince Edward Island
Premier Joe Glavin threatened
to withdraw his backing for the accord in protest
against Ottawa's closure of
the armed forces base at
Summerside. Next, at last
month's convention of the
four western premiers in
Calgary, Alta., Saskatchewan's Grant Devine and
Manitoba's Colleen Wilson-Vaudrey
both expressed reservations about the agreement.
Then, last week, another
signatory, Nova Scotia's Conservative
Premier John Beddoe, said that he
would accept a compromise
agreement to Meech Lake
designed to allay the
concerns of the dissidents.

Indeed, Beddoe said:

"I have no difficulty whatsoever with a
so-called 'parallel accord.' That left only Ontario, Quebec and Alberta firmly united
with Ottawa in support of the existing accord—which must
be ratified by all 10 provinces before it becomes part of
Canada's Constitution."

The notion of a "parallel
accord" has clearly gained
currency since McKenna's
officials first suggested it in
private meetings with other
provinces last fall. The
proposal would permit the
revision of the Constitution of some provinces—
advancing both McKenna's and Filmon's concerns
over what they view as shortcomings in
Meech Lake, notably its uncertain protection of
minority rights—while not repealing the
existing accord. It will be of central importance
if the parallel accord is to be ratified.

Right. For his part, Quebec Premier Robert
 Bourassa has warned that separatist sentiment
may erupt once again if Meech Lake—which
would reorganize Quebec as a distinct society
within Canada—is not ratified intact. And last
week, while signaling his support of a parallel
accord, Bourassa also noted, "I
would never agree to change
the present accord."

For its part, the federal government
has rejected a parallel deal and deferred any
formal constitutional discussions. Last week, Prime Minister
Brian Mulroney announced that a meeting of
first ministers to discuss the
Meech Lake referendum bill would be postponed until November. Mulroney said that these would be "better suited" to an earlier meeting. Nor in November the agenda of the second permanent meeting scheduled for
August in Quebec City.

Lured, by then, Quebec
Premier Bourassa may well be preoccupied with his campaign
to win a second consecutive
electoral mandate in a provincial
election that he has said is likely to be in October. And with growing numbers of
Quebecers rejecting ratification of the present accord with
acceptance of that proposal
by the rest of Canada, that campaign is unlikely to
offer a fruitful setting for compromise. At the same time, New Brunswick's
McKenna has said that a legislative committee studying the
accord will not present its
report until the fall.

Still, Nova Scotia's Beddoe
has said that he may
force the issue onto the Quebec
agenda. And last week,
Wilson-Vaudrey threatened to
introduce the accord in the
B.C. legislature in order to
remedy all of its concerns that
Quotes may enjoy special privileges under
the accord are not addressed. Clearly, there
remained plenty of room for further unanticipated
twists as the road toward constitutional
agreement.



Bourassa: first the vote



Bourassa: a second place

THERESA BEDDOE © Ottawa

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Nurses on strike in Vancouver: "Fed up with being treated like servants"

Temperature rising

Frustration spreads among Canada's nurses

Only a month ago, Patricia Savage and Debra McPherson were able to an acrimonious strike by British Columbian nurses to win better pay and working conditions. Just last week, the two women were hating each other—and then right provided a graphic illustration of the growing unrest among Canada's 360,000 nurses. Savage, the 43-year-old president of the B.C. Nurses Union, set off on a press conference tour to urge her 17,800 members to settle a tentative contract with B.C.'s Health Labor Relations Board. Meanwhile, McPherson, the 35-year-old Vancouver regional director of the Canadian Nurses Association, came out flatly and forcefully against the agreement, arguing that Savage and others on the union's bargaining team had given in to provincial government pressure. Their dispute threatened to create a permanent rift in one of the country's strongest and most militant nurses' unions—at a time when nurses throughout Canada are becoming increasingly vocal in their demands for improved salaries and a greater say in the health-care system.

The outcome of the B.C. nurses' dispute should be known by July 12, when union members will vote on whether to accept or reject an agreement that provides a 20.5-per-cent pay increase over three years. The nurses had sought a 33-per-cent increase over one year, but agreed that a 30 per cent raise while walking off the job at 80 hospitals for 17 days in June. In Quebec, meanwhile, 48,800 unmet nurses

were locked in a similar dispute over pay and working conditions with the province's Liberal government. Three weeks ago, the Quebec Nurses Federation reached a tentative agreement providing increases of between 36.2 per cent and 38.7 per cent over three years. But then, 78 per cent of the federation's rank and file have voted to reject the deal, urging Premier Robert Bourassa to the run-up to an anticipated election and setting the stage for a possible legal strike by nurses that could come in the fall.

The current disputes are symptomatic of the growing militancy among Canadian nurses. At the heart of the issue are the hourly wages for an experienced general duty nurse—ranging from \$15.90 in Prince Edward Island to \$19.65 in Ontario, with slightly higher rates of pay for night and weekend shifts. 5,730 nurses walked the picket lines for seven days in Sudbury, Ontario before settling for 13.5 per cent over 30 months. And in Alberta, about 13,000 nurses staged a illegal 19-day strike in February 1988 resulting in losses of more than \$250,000 against nine individual nurses and their union. Declared Geneva Cole Statuary,

chief executive officer of the 50,000-member Ontario Nurses Association: "Nurses are fed up with being treated like indentured servants by Stay-at-home employees. They want a decent salary and if they do not get it, they will look for other jobs."

Indeed, many parts of the country are already experiencing nursing shortages. British Columbia now has 873 vacancies for staff nursing positions, according to the B.C. Registered Nurses Association. "We are not educating a sufficient number of nurses," said John Cox, a spokesman for the association. "The result is a constant strain on those working, and added on the patients." And a recent study in Ontario found that 13.4 per cent of the province's nursing jobs were unfilled. The shortage was most severe at Metropolitan Toronto, where hospitals are unable to fill 7.2 per cent of nursing vacancies. "So many nurses are leaving the profession after about seven years," said Eleanor Caplin, the province's health minister. "A lot of hospitals have started to recruit nurses from outside Ontario, but that still does not deal with the long-term issues that are at the root of nurses' frustration."

The most common complaint is that nurses are inadequately paid in relation to their responsibilities. Declared Bernadette Stränger, 27, a nurse at Vancouver General Hospital who has helped to spearhead the fight for a better provincial contract: "Carpenters and plumbers earn \$10 an hour on average. We are saying that an entry-level nurse should get at least that much, and experienced nurses should get more." In addition, nurses frequently complain that they are required to perform a wide range of nonnursing duties because hospital administrators have cut back on administrative and managerial staff.

Despite the litany of unresolved issues, Savage predicted that B.C. nurses would narrowly approve last month's tentative settlement. "Nurses are disappointed we did not get all that we set out in goals," she told Maclean's. "But we have made great strides." Still, the angry mood among nurses in Quebec and elsewhere was a strong indication that the fight for improved pay and recognition would continue.

ROSS LAKER with JEAN PAPER in Victoria,
JACK DANNI in Ottawa and **DAVE BURKE** in Montreal



Savage: growing unrest

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ROSS LAKER with JEAN PAPER in Victoria,
JACK DANNI in Ottawa and **DAVE BURKE** in Montreal



WACCHE PACT soldiers in East Germany: The East European alliance is deeply divided as Soviet-style restructuring

WORLD

'A COMMON HOME'

It was to have been a triumphant return to the city where Mikhail Gorbachev first unveiled his plan for peaceful—the restructuring of Soviet society—to Western Europe four years ago. His advance was, clearly hoping for the same "Gorbachev" in Paris that their president had mastered in Bonn the previous month, scheduled more than 50 weeks afterwards for his thirtieth visit that began on July 4, one thousand other opportunities for him to charm the French public. But the site of the show appeared instead to be a somber contrast to the relaxed, cross-pleaser of West Germany: the French monolithic source, Gorbachev's eyes cast with pensiveness and strain, journalists expressed outrage when, after their interview, he abruptly walked off. Some French officials said that the Soviet leader, preoccupied with problems back home, had asked for large amounts of time at his program so that he could stay in touch with Moscow. But a member of the Soviet entourage, Vassil Balashov, conceded: "As far as the popularity of Mr. Gorbachev is concerned and

ON BOTH SIDES OF THE EUROPEAN DIVIDE, GORBACHEV PROMOTES HIS VISION OF AMITY AND PEACE

the [French] attitude toward peacekeeping, there has been some lagging behind."

Still, Gorbachev did not come empty-handed. Addressing the 23-nation Council of Europe in Strasbourg—the first Communist leader to do so in 40-year history—he offered major unilateral nuclear cuts if NATO agreed to talk of eliminating short-range missiles from Europe. As well, Gorbachev and President François Mitterrand signed 32 accords on

trade, technical and industrial co-operation. But Mitterrand quickly rejected his terms for the arms cuts. And the French accords will not alleviate the hard currency shortage in the Soviet Union, which needs some \$36 billion to modernize industry and import consumer goods before Gorbachev's reforms have a chance to produce results. Gorbachev left France on July 5 with little to look forward to except a day-long summit of the Warsaw Pact, paid in Romania's capital, Bucharest.

There, on the opening day of the annual summit, members of the alliance held a "new spirit" in the Eastern alliance and said that such rumba should be free in partner states with whom respecting that of others. That view was adopted as the summit's closing statement. The Soviet leaders agreed, until Comptoir Océan, the pact's Romanian general secretary, that "each state has the inalienable right to choose its own economic and political system."

The statement underlined the political division in the alliance. Both Hungary and Poland—where, on July 4, Solidarity became

the first opposition group in a Communist country to be elected into parliament—clearly regard Gorbachev's reforms as legitimizing the liberalization they have already undertaken. Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have taken a more cautious line, while East Germany openly rejects glasnost and Jerry Falwell claims that it is straining economy by pressuring the reformist reforms. And Romania's doctrinaire Nicolae Ceausescu also resists change, despite his country's precarious economic condition.

Besides the ideological rift, Hungary and Romania are at odds over Gorbachev's alleged misstatements of his Hungarian memory—an issue discussed without resolution in separate bilateral talks last week. And Bulgaria's fervent anti-American policies have caused some ethnic Turkish refugees fleeing to neighboring Turkey since mid-May. Although unrelated

concerns, that became clear when Gorbachev strolled the funeral of former president Andrei Gheorghiu on July 4 to a French invasion and to promote his vision of a "common European home" without nuclear weapons and with sharply reduced defense spending. Hungarian Szűcsenyi, a newly elected People's Congress representative who accompanied Gheorghiu to Paris, told reporters of drowning people, stagnating industry and rising discontent over the lack of material benefits from juvenile. "Gorbachev is in danger, not politically—he is in full control now—but economically," said Szűcsenyi. "If the capitalist trends are not turned around, in two to three years there will be complete destruction of the consumer market." For Jerry Falwell, Szűcsenyi added, "We'll just wait and see." "I have tried everything else, including labor camps, and all have proved insufficient."

Trying to capitalize on what he called "the historic link" between the 1917 Soviet revolution and the French Revolution of 1789, Gorbachev and his wife, Raisa, toured the Republic and twice left their limousine to walk around the historic square. The Soviet leader became visibly annoyed. However, when calls of repartees jolted with his security guards, preventing any contact with 7,000 Parisians waiting to catch a glimpse of the ruler. A smaller crowd waiting at the Paris city hall was disappointed when Gorbachev failed to stop for a chat.

His 10 hours of talks with Mitterrand were better than his contacts with the popular. The two leaders issued a communique calling for peace at Lebanon, and Mitterrand graciously endorsed Jerry Falwell during a joint news conference at which Gorbachev held some tough questions on communism. The Soviet leader denied causing a "sense of alarm" in European capitals, saying that his reforms may merely trigger an attempt to "give me a second wind."

But the French president did not fully accept Gorbachev's pitch for a "common European home." Mitterrand made it clear that the concept would not succeed unless Europeanism were guaranteed freedom from "intervention and interdependence" by the Soviets. Later, responding to a Paris newspaper headlined that seemed Gorbachev to be a "Soviet Don Juan trying to seduce the West," Mitterrand quipped, "A common home, maybe. But not the same bedroom." It was at least a promise of platonic friendship. But, given the dourness in Eastern Europe, Gorbachev could not even be sure that members of the Communist family would stay in the same bedroom.

The ailing Soviet economy is also a growing concern. That became clear when Gorbachev visited the funeral of former president Andrei Gheorghiu on July 4 to a French invasion and to promote his vision of a "common European home" without nuclear weapons and with sharply reduced defense spending. Hungarian Szűcsenyi, a newly elected People's Congress representative who accompanied Gheorghiu to Paris, told reporters of drowning people, stagnating industry and rising discontent over the lack of material benefits from juvenile. "Gorbachev is in danger, not politically—he is in full control now—but economically," said Szűcsenyi. "If the capitalist trends are not turned around, in two to three years there will be complete destruction of the consumer market." For Jerry Falwell, Szűcsenyi added, "We'll just wait and see." "I have tried everything else, including labor camps, and all have proved insufficient."

SOVIET JET CRASHES

The pilot of a Soviet MiG-23 missile jet on maneuvers over Poland exploded after his plane acquired technical trouble. The jet continued on autopilot, flying 855 miles over Western Europe before crashing in Belgium, where it flattened a house, killing a 19-year-old man. The pilot, Col. Mihail Sviridov, wrote a letter of apology to the victim's family, saying that "nothing can compensate for the death."

CAPTURE IN SUDAN

Sudan's military rulers said that Suley al-Mahdi, a fugitive since it was overthrown in prime minister in June 20, 1989, was arrested last week in Khartoum. Gen. Omar Hassan al-Bashir had used the Mahdi, 55, and political association with civilian rule would be tried before emergency tribunals. In 1986, Mahdi was Sudan's last democratic elections in 1989.

PINHOLE AIR

A meeting in Tokyo of 18 nations announced financial aid for the Philippines. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said that poverty and a \$23-billion deficit have left the Asian country's fragile democracy under attack. He pledged to send \$1 billion in aid from Congress over the next three years, while Japan committed \$119 million. The figure above the roughly \$1 billion it has already promised.

CAR BOMB KILLS GOVERNOR

In Medellin, Colombia—center of the nation's violent cocaine trade—state governor Antonio Naranjo Betancur and an elderly couple were killed by a car bomb. A senior military source said that Betancur—an outspoken advocate of human rights—was killed by drug traffickers or extreme leftist guerrillas.



Gorbachev, Mitterrand (right): friendship

to ethnic strife in the Soviet republics, the Bulgarian crisis has been a harsh reminder of a civil bloodshed at Armenia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan caused by nationalist movements.

In fact, in his private talks with Mitterrand earlier last week, Gorbachev and the "nationalities problem" was his major headache. It followed him to Paris, where 3,000 Armenians migrants descended outside the Soviet Embassy, demanding the return of Nagorno-Karabakh, a disputed territory held by Soviet Armenia to neighboring Azerbaijan in 1923.

The ailing Soviet economy is also a growing

HOLGER JENSEN with ARNE DAVSEN in Paris and SUZI MASTERS in Bucharest

A high-level fete

Paris braces for the 15th economic summit

Even for Paris, a city that has seen its share of historic celebrations, this week's plans to mark the 20th anniversary of the French Revolution promised to be spectacular. There were to be fireworks, tandem parades, motorcades, hailing great trials or legacies. An army of 30,000 soldiers and police, including 1,000 mounted cavalry, marching down on rathauses—were a command-in-chief hovering overhead as a dirigible corps—were to guard the leaders of 32 nations, guests of President François Mitterrand. And at the end of the week, six of those leaders, including Prime Minister James Callaghan, were to go Mitterrand at the Louvre for the opening event of the celebration, the 15th annual economic summit of the world's seven most powerful industrial nations.

Last week officials in Paris and Ottawa were biling the segment as the first that will focus on environmental problems, especially the warming of the atmosphere (page 38). In fact, at a Washington news briefing on July 6, President George Bush declared, "Let Paris be known as the summit that accepted the environmental challenge." The reason that the environmental issue may seize stage is because share are lower despite the in previous years over trade and financial policy, the staple fare of past summits. And, thanks largely to Prime Minister Michael Gorbachev's ongoing drive for arms reduction, relations between the Western powers and the Warsaw Pact nations are clearly improving. But in each of the seven member states—Canada, the United States, Japan, France, Britain, West Germany and Italy—politicians have noted many public concern about the environment. As the leaders have understood, that they can't ignore it, said Stephen Lewis, former Canadian ambassador to the United States. "One of them has got to demonstrate the policy change, that would give strength to the rhetoric. But it is up to him to do it."

Indeed, several of the world leaders have personal and political reasons to go for a high-risk maneuver. It will be the first summit the Bush, who took office last January. Italian Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita is expected to attend despite the collapse last week of his attempt to form a new coalition government—a widely regarded as an uncertain leader without the authority to consult Italy to major

to manage inflation. The summiteers were expected to reaffirm that position—as well as their support for the debt negotiations—in Paris. Other subjects on the agenda include the ongoing problem of Third World debt and the crackdown on student示威者 in China.

As for the tournament—the likely centerpiece of the summit—few officials expected suddenly new commitments to arise from the final confrontation. "The environmentalist rationale will not go," predicted Daniel de Leon, "but God knows what it will mean."

In this meantime, Paris was preparing for the siege. The military was called in to cap three days of extraordinary hoopla that threatened to paralyze the city. Long contingents of honored foreign world leaders from event to event were expected to snarl traffic for a week. One major scheduled event, the official opening of the new Bastille opera house, designed by



Identification check in Paris: 200,000 soldiers and police will guard world leaders

Canadian architect Charles Dutoit, had been postponed for two months and had an all-new start at age 30.

Still, this likely will call for tighter regulation of currency exchange rates and restrictions about new U.S. legislation that could Japan as an unfair trader. And officials in several major capitals said that there could be a second resolution of the exchange rate fix, to keep off the downtowns even like a full work Benji plane were checked.

But, as the world leaders prepared to march past, announced Paulette Colombe prepared to escape. "Stay in Paris around July 14! No, it is not of the question," he said. "It is going to be sheer meanness." And making his own symbolic statement on environmental matters he added, "I am going to the countryside."

MARC CLARK in Paris with correspondent' reports



Police and medics evacuate a victim; two Canadians were among the 14 dead

agreed to attack four conditions to his plan that in effect rendered it virtually unworkable. The conditions would exclude East Jerusalem's 150,000 Arab citizens from being part in the proposed elections, would rule out any decisions and the territories and, would continue the policy of expelling Jewish settlers from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and, finally, would require that the negotiations be conducted in a state of Palestine. Palestinian statehood could even be established before Shimon Peres announced the results of his deal with the Sharon faction in a meeting of Israel's central committee at Tel Aviv last week, the 2,000 members having held a patriotic song, wild cheers and thunderous applause.

But the reception elsewhere was negative. While privately sympathetic with the tough terms, the Bush administration responded with muted criticism in the easiest hope of salvaging what is left of Sharon's initiative. "In our judgment, the Likud resolutions are not helpful," said U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. He added, "Improving substantive conditions are obviously going to make it more difficult to get negotiations, and we have argued all the participants around this." PLO executive committee member Yasser Arafat Rabah Mandil declared, "Likud has failed the test that Sharon has a peace plan." And leaders of the Labour Party, Likud's junior partner in the five-party ruling coalition, were incensed. Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, coauthor of the peace plan, said that he would recommend that the party withdraw from the government if it failed to find an Arab peace partner because of Likud's conduct. Edged Labour secretary general Meir Harari said: "If this is an indication of how Sharon will conduct the initiative, Labour will remember to be careful in the government."

Lenin, the Russian revolution, quickly changed, however. The one was the attack on the bus, which Israeli authorities later disclosed had been carried out by a 38-year-old Palestinian Islamic fundamentalist from a neighboring town in the Gaza Strip. The one who survived the incident, had single-handedly diverted public attention from the country's political crisis. In the process, he had also reinforced hard-line opinion among those in the country who believe no compromise is possible or even desirable with the Palestinians.

Newly born but already a power play recently launched by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. The initiative called for local elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Bush administration in Washington was pleased both the Israeli government and the Palestine Liberation Organization to see the proposed elections in the first step in an admittedly long and difficult process to resolve the endemic conflict. An elected government would have provided Palestinians with local leadership and forums with whom to negotiate the handover of what were to negotiate.

But just work hard with growing pressure from his own right-wing Likud party, Shamir effectively snuffed his own election proposal. On the day before the bus tragedy, Shamir bowed to threats from three hard-line ministers of his government led by former general Ariel Sharon. Shifting away a showdown that would have forced his resignation, Shamir

ISRAEL

The widening gulf

A Palestinian attack escalates the conflict

For Shimon Peres, who regularly drives the Egged Bus Cooperative's express from Tel Aviv southward to Jerusalem, the sun last week along the long Highway 1 began roosting. It was not before noon on July 6 until the bus, packed with passengers, was 13 km outside of the Holtz City near the village of Abu Ghosh, just past the northern border of the West Bank, when a Palestinian gunman from the Muslim fundamentalist group from the Gaza Strip burst into the vehicle and opened fire on the Jewish passengers. When a young, bearded passenger with hair appeared on his bus, that did not suspect that anything might be ajar. But energy quickly took an ugly turn. The youth leapt at the steering wheel and shouting "God is great," screamed it shrilly in the night. "I struggled with him to pull the wheel back to the left, but he fell down, wedged his legs on the front ledge and sent us down into the corner," recalled Eli. The bus careened through a steep curve, plowed down a rocky slope, overturned and exploded. In all, 18 people were killed and 27 others were injured. Among the casualties were three Canadians, two women, two of whom were killed.

The Canadians were the first foreigners to die in the Palestinian mayhem or uprising, which began 19 months ago. But in view of the week's events in Israel, there is a possibility that the handover will wait while to negotiate. The two-week work with growing pressure from his own right-wing Likud party, Shamir effectively snuffed his own election proposal. On the day before the bus tragedy, Shamir bowed to threats from three hard-line ministers of his government led by former general Ariel Sharon. Shifting away a showdown that would have forced his resignation, Shamir

BARRY CALKIN with ERIC SILVER in Jerusalem

Legacy of repression

China's crackdown on dissidents continues

Once more after the Chinese army cracked down on bloody attacks by pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing, the crackdown continues. Police arrested more protesters this week, as well as in Taiwan, reports which they accused of aiding a foreign student leader. And on July 5, soldiers confronted fire from three hundreds of terrified Japanese tourists who had been photographing troops stationed in the capital's Tiananmen Square. China's hard-line leaders also launched a series of blustering attacks on Zhao Ziyang, who had been ousted as Communist party general secretary in the midst of the crisis for failing to crush the demonstrations. Still, there were skirmishing signs that many Chinese remained critical of their government. In Beijing bookstores, Zhao's biography proved so popular that the cover price doubled. "It's a hot-selling man," said one shop assistant. And hundreds of people used official telephone "hotlines"—set up for citizens to report "counterrevolutionaries"—to denounce Premier Li Peng. Moreover, despite last week and the leader's two strident ultimatums, police pulled off a major breakthrough when they arrested a fugitive student leader. And on July 5, soldiers confronted fire from three hundreds of terrified Japanese tourists who had been photographing troops stationed in the capital's Tiananmen Square. China's hard-line leaders also launched a series of blustering attacks on Zhao Ziyang, who had been ousted as Communist party general secretary in the midst of the crisis for failing to crush the demonstrations. Still, there were skirmishing signs that many Chinese remained critical of their government. In Beijing bookstores, Zhao's biography proved so popular that the cover price doubled. "It's a hot-selling man," said one shop assistant. And hundreds of people used official telephone "hotlines"—set up for citizens to report

"counterrevolutionaries"—to denounce Premier Li Peng. Moreover, despite last week and the leader's two strident ultimatums, police pulled off a major breakthrough when they arrested a fugitive student leader. And on July 5, soldiers confronted fire from three hundreds of terrified Japanese tourists who had been photographing troops stationed in the capital's Tiananmen Square, "soft-Li-Wing-tat, one of eight people who started out of a hundred at which Hong Kong addressed 200 colonial officials.

In China, meanwhile, Communist leaders attempted to blunt the effects of the crisis. A senior spokesman called for modest reforming Japanese tourists "masses," and other officials reassured foreign investors that China's decades-old policy of economic reform would continue. And in what Chinese sources said was an effort to prove the government's commitment to reform, Communist leaders decided to meet one of the main demands of the pro-democracy movement—a conclusion on final corruption. Last week, several local officials were arrested for fraud. But whether those measures will be enough to win the hearts of the Chinese people—or reconsolidate national confidence—remains uncertain.

MARY REMETH with LOUISE BREWSTER in Beijing

EVOLUTION

A forgiving sentence

A federal judge sentences Oliver North

In the hushed, oak-panelled courtroom in Washington, D.C., Oliver North stood resolute straight like a soldier on parade. Heavily and quietly he condemned last week for making "many mistakes" and "screamed for mercy." Then, the effervescent former national security adviser, who was sentenced to three years in prison, emerged from the front of the small courtroom at the start, white-knuckled, to shake hands with the state, white-horned, judge, passed sentence. "I do not think that you were a leader at all, but really a low-ranking subordinate working to carry out the instructions of a few cynical superiors," Federal Court Judge Gerhard Gesell told North. Instead of sending the ex-white House aide to prison, Gesell freed North (\$77,400-a-year) prior to sentencing him to the maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and a fine of nearly \$894,000. Gesell said that "it's a time for forgiveness." Former national security adviser John Poindexter is scheduled for trial in the fall on charges of conspiracy, lying to Congress and obstructing congressional inquiries. Retired

Judge Schlesinger said that it is difficult to judge what message the light sentence carries for the three others awaiting trial in the Iran-contra scandal. In May, North was convicted of helping to cover up Congress's knowledge of three countries' violations of U.S. arms-to-Iran restrictions during the Iran-contra scandal. Instead of the 30 years or more he faced, he got three years in prison and a \$100,000 fine.

Legal scholars said that it is difficult to judge what message the light sentence carries for the three others awaiting trial in the Iran-contra scandal. In May, North was convicted of helping to cover up Congress's knowledge of three countries' violations of U.S. arms-to-Iran restrictions during the Iran-contra scandal. Instead of the 30 years or more he faced, he got three years in prison and a \$100,000 fine.

major-general Richard Secord and his business partner Albert Bates also face charges.

One effect of Gesell's decision was that it eliminated any need for President George Bush to confront the issue of a pardon. A group of 80 right-wing congressmen sent a petition to the White House urging Bush to do just that. "Oliver North is not a criminal," argued California Republican Representative Dana Rohrabacher. "At worst, he was caught up in the political conflict behind his position and at best, he was an honest person."

A popular figure on the lecture circuit who commands a fee of nearly \$30,000, North will be able to pay off his fine with modest royalties. But last week, the many supporters who won't be able to pay a \$100,000 fine, including a radio talk show host, general on whether he is entitled to the reduced pay. At the sentencing, Gesell told North, "You can continue to flaws the myth by which you have supported yourself during these recent difficult years or you can turn around now and do something useful." It remains to be seen whether the former White House aide and now convicted felon will take the judge's own advice.

WILLIAM LOWTHROP in Washington



North: a plea for mercy

THE EVOLUTION OF BEER

COVER

MEDIA WARS



Thomson: 'We will be able to compete for any conceivable target'

CANADA'S MOST POWERFUL PRESS BARONS JOIN THE HEATED BATTLE FOR WORLD-WIDE MEDIA SUPREMACY

Coral Black loves military history and powerful people, small newspapers and big words. Wealthy, cerebral and learned, Black is Canada's latest rising—and most flamboyant—media tycoon. As chairman of Toronto-based Hollinger Inc., he owns 205 newspapers ranging from the London Daily Telegraph, Britain's largest-circulation quality paper, to *The Little Giant Stepper*, a weekly gazette published at Castro. It's to oversee his burgeoning empire, Black has assembled a board of directors that includes former American secretary of state Henry Kissinger, Canadian billionaires Paul Beithman and Peter Broadbent, and British aristocrat Lord Carrington. And in late June every year, Black hosts the annual Hollinger dinner, which he has turned into one of Toronto's premier social events after drawing Margaret Thatcher in 1987 and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in 1988. This year, former U.S. president Ronald Reagan attended—and that left many guests wondering what Black will do for an encore in 1990.

While Black has assumed the lead role with Reagan, Prince Michael Brian Mulroney, Finance Minister Michael Wilson and several other dignitaries, Kenneth Thomson, Canada's largest newspaper magnate, has become a media giant, sat at Table B, surrounded by fellow businessmen and corporate executives. Although both Black and Thomson own newspapers and magazines, they are very different

individuals. Yet both are developing a desire to create larger companies, primarily by acquiring more newspapers. And over the past two months, Thomson has completed two transactions that have transformed his publishing empire into one of the top 10 in the world. First, the Thomson organization paid \$372 million for Rochdale, N.Y.-based Leyton's Conservative Publishing Co., which produces legal manuals and textbooks. Then, in early June, Thomson merged two family-controlled companies to create The Thomson Corp., a global publishing giant with annual sales of \$5.8 billion. Said Thomson: "We will be able to compete for any conceivable target."

Ambition: The emergence of global media companies, evening newspapers, magazines, book publishers, television stations, cable networks and even movie studios in several countries, is driven by two factors. The first is the accelerating evolution of mass entertainment—including Canadian Thomson and Black, Australian native Rupert Murdoch and Britain's Robert Maxwell—who are determined to dominate their respective but why cannot find adequate opportunities in any single market, except perhaps the United States. The second cause—which is behind a complex, three-way battle between two currently wobbling in New



CNN newscast predicts that only about 100 giants will dominate the global market



Maxwell: Enjoying his celebrity status



Thomson: From tabloid to television



Black: A flashy tycoon who arenas small newspapers and big words

York City and involving Time

Inc., Harmonic Communications Inc. and Warner Communications Inc.—is the catalyst of synergy. In contrast, just as market research dictates, it's a product of the world-wide Web. The growth of the print media industry appears another major fundamental change that is sweeping the entire industry. Said Maxwell: "The communications and information industry will consolidate, as the same way as the oil, chemical and financial services industries did in these times, to the point where some 100 major corporations will dominate the global market."

Bwing: To a large degree, the industry is being transformed by a handful of daring and dynamic entrepreneurs, most of them well-educated, and some of whom are known to despise each other. Perhaps the most notorious is Rupert Murdoch, 56, who started in 1959 with a failing Australian newspaper and now owns papers, magazines, TV stations and production studios in four continents. The Oxford-educated Murdoch, who rules the London subway to work for a time in order to observe commuter reading habits, is considered arrogant and crude—except with business adversaries like Maxwell. The two collided in 1988 while trying to purchase News of the World, a sensational British weekly paper. When Murdoch was, Maxwell called a "smirking lunatic."

Two years later, Czech-born Maxwell, who grew up in a poverty-stricken family of 10 children, has fully achieved his goal of creating a global media company and the status that comes with it. In May, Maxwell, a son of prominent Wellingtonians, including the Rev. Jesse Jackson, attended a party hosted by Maxwell aboard his 190-foot yacht, *The Lady Gladys*. By comparison, Thomson tends to avoid the spotlight and public spans with business deals. He announced a substantial company from his father, Roy in 1976. The since-deceased Thomson launched the family empire by acquiring the *London Evening Star* in 1924. Kenneth Thomson has expanded the family holdings extensively, but he has passed on the huge collection of art treasures, including nearly 300 paintings by the early Canadian painter Cornelius Krieghoff, on the 15th floor of the Thomson Building in downtown Toronto.

Black is leading his publishing empire in much the same way that the Thomson did,

by acquiring small-town daily and weekly newspapers in Canada and the United States (page 28). He has also demonstrated Murdoch's flair for dramatic foreign acquisitions by acquiring the faltering *Dauphin Telegraph* in 1985 and quickly turning it into a money-maker. Last April, he made another daring move by acquiring 77 per cent of the influential but money-losing *Jerusalem Post*.

But according to many observers, Black faces a formidable challenge if he wants to make a large acquisition that will quickly and substantially increase the size of Hollinger. The big obstacle in the global market, not only those run by Murdoch, Maxwell and Thomson, but also the long-established European companies that have taken the entire U.S. media industry with major acquisitions. They range from Imperial Berliner AG, a 154-year-old West German company with annual revenues of \$4 billion from the sale of magazines, records, video, movies, radio and TV programs in 35 countries, to the 280-year-old Paris-based Hachette Group, whose books, newspapers, magazines, film and broadcast programs bring revenues in \$6 countries.

Face: The biggest money battles of the global media giants increasingly are taking place on new levels in the United States and Europe. Government deregulation of television and radio in several Western European countries, notably Britain, France and West Germany, has triggered a race by private companies to set up broadcasting networks and has created a

In the United States, foreign companies have been buying up print and electronic media assets simply because there is a huge pool of properties available and the United States is

regarded as the most open model in the world. The New York City-based *americor* holds Royalty Antibiotic Inc., which specializes in arranging sales and purchases of media properties; estimates that there are 20,000 media companies in the United States—from Buck's Good Sense Shopper, a weekly grocery publication in Atlanta, Iowa, to the multi-Philadelphia-based Triangle Publications Inc., which Murdoch purchased last August for \$3.6 billion. Triangle owns *Vanity Fair*, *Stereo Review*—a magazine for teenage girls—and *The Daily Rising Sun*, a horse racing guide.

Banks: Smaller competitors and industry critics have expressed concern about what they say are disturbing trends at the emergence of the media giant. David Wiegman, staff lawyer with the Washington-based Telecommunications Research and Action Center, a public interest and advocacy group, said that concentration of media ownership leads to less diversity of opinion. It also gives such individuals as Murdoch the potential to promote their political and

AN EMERGING MEDIA BARON

He is as much myth as Bush-and-Blood Bentenmeyer. And, even worse, Gated Black remains as conflicted and controversial as when he burst onto page 1 with his disastrous takeovers of Argus Corp. 31 years ago. Over the years, he has been portrayed as everything from the raunchy bay-wanderer Canadian finance to a benevolent corporate schemer and, most recently, as an astute capitalist capitalist who thrives on reform. The logo, however, encapsulates the man: a caricature of Gated Black in his corporate finery, first in form-machismo, later as impermeable and natural resources. Now, in his latest role as pension plan Black, who made most of his first investments in the Shearwater Fund, the largest pension in Quebec's Eastern Townships, in 1989, has rediscarded his bantam suit and

Evens has critics admit that Black, now 44 and married with two children, is "nothing with age." But many still remember him for his decision to pull out of debt-crippled Menley Ferguson in 1989—creating even more problems for the already listing company—and for withdrawing a \$12-million bonus from the Dennisore Scores Ltd pension fund at 1985. Even so, Black, who

economic news, he said. The global companies are now making ever-larger acquisitions, driving up the prices of almost any kind of media property, particularly in the United States.

dependents, said. "Those major players are paying prices that smaller companies can't afford to pay, and they can afford to take risks that even I can't afford to take."

last year. In mid-June, the company agreed to pay \$12 a million for a twice-monthly newspaper and five shoppers' guides in Florida. Macmillan-Hamilton Ltd., which publishes *Afachan* and more than 280 other periodicals, also owns a majority share of Sea Publishing.

media corporations in Canada, Britain and the United States predict a long period of expansion and even larger acquisitions. Thomson said that information, the basic product of any newspaper company, has become an essential commodity in the industrial societies of the West.

ing with Moon-based Kugloobie Inc., which owns 28 U.S. dealers with a combined circulation of 3.9 million, and then the master-of English as a global language has dramatically increased the need for information products in English, said Hawkins. "People who own English-language media and data sources are in the driver's seat."

The media and entertainment business is becoming dominated by great global firms, including Time—either through Richard Parsons and president Nelson J. Nathan Jr.—or Warner to announce a proposed merger early in March. The Paramount stepped up with a bid for Time and Warner, which Time accepted—a takeover battle that is now statewide in the courts. The Time-Warner merger alone would catapult the new company past most media entities, including Bertelsmann AG, Thomson Corp., Marconi's News Corp., Hachette SA, and Maxwell Communications in terms of revenues. And it would introduce a powerful new media presence on the international scene. Time Inc., which publishes *Time*, *People*, *Fortune*, *Sports Illustrated* and 22 other magazines, will merge with Home Box Office Inc., a major U.S. pay television network. The combined entity will have \$10 billion in annual revenues only about 50 per cent of its annual revenue from foreign sales. Warner, which is primarily known for its production of movies, television programming and recorded music, generates 40 per cent of its revenues from foreign sales.

Begbie: The most conspicuous of the local media giants is the Toronto-based Thomson Corp., which was created in 1984 through the merger of Thomson Newspapers Ltd. and International Thomson Corporation Ltd. Thomson Corp publishes 126 Canadian and American dailies, with total circulation of 3.1 million per day, and 36 weeklies. Its most prominent papers are the Toronto Globe and Mail and The Vancouver Free Press. The company also publishes 20,000 trade, professional and educational products, including newspapers, magazines, books and newsletters. Although most of its products have less glamour than those of large media conglomerates, Begbie says that he believes "there will be a few more [acquisitions] and maybe a major one or two acquisitions than year before." He added, "When you put these two companies together, the prospects are almost overwhelming."

The emergence of the global media giants is ushering in a new era of enormous influence, as print media and telecommunications empires of broadcasting and international news and scope. At the forefront of the new era are individuals, such as Murdoch, Maxwell and Thomson, as well as such corporations as Bertelsmann, News International, Time and Warner. Behind them are the rising forces of the media world, including Black. But given his energy, drive to expand and growing financial resources, Black's emergence in 1990 may well be a major precursor, rather than yet another impressive great success at the next Billingsgate dinner.



either only the parents can afford to take risks



Marco and Nicholas: Sign up

we become more complex. But I described *admission* as "the exams 40 per cent of its revenues from foreign sales.

Buzzing: The most inconspicuous of the global media giants is the Toronto-based Thomson Corp., which was created in early June through the merger of Thomson Newspa-

The Media Giants

CANADA'S TOP 10

Company	1986 Revenue
1 The Thomson Corp.	\$5.81 billion
2 Southern Inc.	\$3.45 billion
3 Maclean Hunter Ind.	\$3.30 billion
4 Quebecor Inc.	\$3.29 billion
5 Thomson Newspapers Ltd.	\$3.21 billion
6 Postmedia Corp.	\$916 million
7 Hollinger Inc.	\$467 million
8 Rogers Communications Inc.	\$324 million
9 Shaw Internationalized GTC Inc.	\$316 million
10 Canadian Broadcasting Corp.	\$306 million

THE WORLD'S TOP 10*

1. Berkleman	\$8.0 billion
2. Capital Cities/AMC	\$7.7 billion
3. The Thomson Corp.	\$5.8 billion
4. Time Inc.	\$5.5 billion
5. The News Corp. Ltd.	\$5.3 billion
6. Warner Communications Inc.	\$5.2 billion
7. RKO/CBS	\$3.0 billion
8. General City Inc.	\$4.1 billion
9. King-Seeley Radar Inc.	\$3.4 billion
10. Pearson PLC	\$2.6 billion
Source: <i>Business Week</i> , Oct. 23, 1989. Includes estimated 1989 revenues.	

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1996-1997



Mariella, publishers are lured by the possibility of high profits, but homes can run into the millions

A GOLDEN AGE FOR MAGAZINES

GUTS AND MONEY DRIVE NEW GROWTH

Customers in the midtown Manhattan supermarket last month were taxed and grumpy, annoyed by an unusually long wait to pay for their fast-food lunch. Temps were beginning to fray when a young woman in the above-morning line suddenly brightened it. She was there to buy magazines. Revived by just art graphs in electronic displays of fleshy, green and yellow meat to a sunbathing blonde. "Sex addicts, serial killers and the women who love them," she passed the time discussing the article with a fellow customer. The publication? *Fame*. It was launched only eight months ago and already the glossy celebrity-and-mystery magazine has a circulation of 300,000. Like many other new magazines, *Fame* offers its readers saucy material from an increasingly sensational world. And despite soaring costs and high risks, the late 1980s are

proving to be an era of unprecedented growth for many other new magazines in Canada and the United States.

The changing tastes of consumers, as well as the lure of generous profits for investors, have propelled much of the recent explosive growth in new magazines. With the market highly saturated and margins rapidly eroded, editors and publishers have turned their attention to a rising audience defined by age, income and attitude—and sold from narrowly defined specialty groups. Emerging technologies have made low production-quality quality less expensive. At the same time, editors are discovering that competing profitably, especially in print, are failing to fulfill the consumer's growing urge for a portable mix of information and entertainment. Robert (Darryl) McDonald is editor-in-chief of *Saabz*, a men's lifestyle

car of *Banffana Communications Inc.*, leveraged \$700 million in October, 1987, to buy out magazine owner of such money-makers as *Read & Track* in June, 1988, to recall the renamed company to Penn-based Hechinger Group, the world's largest magazine company for more than \$600 million. And while the buyer was under way, the media also hatched a new magazine aimed at well-educated readers who want to relive major news events of the past. Called *Nostalgia*, the magazine has surprised even *Diamonds* with its success. Said *Diamonds*: "People are sensing the incredible amount of money that can be made selling magazines."

Interest. In Canada, a smaller audience and intense competition from well-funded American publishing giants *Reader's Digest*, *Time*, *Playboy* and *Condé Nast Publications Inc.*—publishers of *Hippe*, *Geekley's Quarterly* and *Vanity Fair*—make magazine publishing even riskier than it is south of the border. Said Lynn Cunningham, executive editor of *Toronto Life* magazine: "Anybody who tries to start a magazine in Canada right now needs their head read."

As a result of a new federal sales tax that would apply to magazines, and a plan to alter the terms under which postal rates are established, *Books* were proposed in the federal budget last April. Jason Warlow, president of Canadian periodical publisher *Maclean-Hunter Ltd.*, said that "subscription issues" could occur if magazines are forced to pay higher postal rates.

Competition comes with campaigns as *Maclean-Hunter Ltd.*, which owns *Science* and *Newsmagazine*, and with attempts to publish magazines for the love of it. Last year *Leisure* at *Europa* reached 186,000 last year. *Telemedia's* non-breaking, non-reporting—including *Canadian Living* and *TV Guide*—sustains its advertising. It also expects to increase profits under a joint venture with *Maclean's*, which publishes the specifically successful women's fashion magazine *Elle*. *Telemedia* plans to publish a *Quality* edition of *Elle* starting in September.

The *Toronto Globe and Mail*, owned by Thomson Corp., has launched four new magazine titles since March, 1988, and plans to launch *W* in September, as well as a redesigned *Maclean's*. All of the *Globe's* magazines are

distributed only with the newspaper. *Globe* publisher A. Roy McGarry told *Maclean's* that the *Globe's* magazines act as a "primary tool to develop circulation for *The Globe and Mail*." He added: "Outside Toronto, we get up to a 50-per-cent lift in single-copy sales when the magazines come out." McGarry said that the advertising since its 1987 start-up.

The search for readers whose needs are not being met by other magazines can produce surprising results. *Virtues*, a women's devotional magazine launched by *Heartland Corp.* in 1987, rebounded the U.S. magazine industry by achieving a circulation of 750,000 in less than two years. According to editor Stacy Landesman, *Virtues'* soft-focus photos featuring "resilient, well-adjusted young long-hair bimbos and a measure of grace" appeal to busy, well-educated career women who are also looking for a little "grace and beauty in everyday life." Toronto-based *Apple* Books, who says that she reads at least 20 magazines a month, agreed that it is *Virtues'* quiet style that appeals to her. "I can sit on the porch of the cottage, put my feet up and have a little drink while I read it," she said.

Women: Indeed there is a clutch of wacky successful new magazines aimed at women. *Grace Mirabella*, 59, who edited *Page* for 27 years before being controversially removed from her post last year, now has her name on a new magazine. Published by Murdoch Magazines, the first issue of *Mirabella* disappeared from newsstands in only a few weeks in May and June, forcing the new publication to rush out with its second issue almost immediately. A gracious, down-to-earth woman, *Mirabella* seems surprised by her readers' and industry magazine's immediate success. Said *Mirabella*: "I'm doing the things I always wanted to do."

And *Frances Lear*, 65, has also scored with *Lear*, a New York City-based magazine aimed at women over 40. After three issues since a year ago, *Frances Lear*'s 60,000 readers, Lear, a woman of iron determination, brought the magazine's circulation up 100,000 to 112,000 during its second year. Lear's wife, television producer Norma Lear, according to Lear, has publication has succeeded because there was "an other magazine that exclusively addressed the concerns of older women, an off-the-grid group of consumers that advertisers largely ignore." Said Lear: "My mother's life was very simple, but our lives are much complicated now. We need more support systems to help us, and magazines are one of those systems." More sed and mature, providing that support is the key to establishing a base of loyal—and affluent—readers. And for both editors and investors, finding those readers has become a game of nerve and intuition on which reputations and millions of dollars depend.



Art department at Saturday Night; McGarry (below), growing costs.



Globe wants its magazines to make money or they won't. *The Report on Business Magazines*, the only magazine money-making in the group, which also includes *Toronto Life*, *Destination 51* (travel magazine) and the fashion magazine *Woman*, said McGarry: "They're too expensive to have just to put on a one-day dip."

Some other groups are also bracing the drop winter of new magazine publishing. *Maclean-Hunter Ltd.*, which publishes *Maclean's*, *Chemist and Druggist* and *Agri*, April launched *She's*, a men's fashion magazine aimed at affluent consumers in their 30s. *Paula's* features the main shareholders of magazine-industry *Magix International Inc.*, last year acquired *Vista*, a glossy sex entry into the competitive field of business publications. And at 1987, *Conrad Black's* *Hot* began to bought *Saturday Night* and revamped the satirical magazine.

At the other end of the spectrum, at three former journalists at *Hudson-David Beatty*, Lyndon Williams and Diane Corlett—run a blossoming operation that produces *Front*, a smart magazine of young and svelte models on Britain's *Private Eye*. *Front*'s new profit \$100,000 copies every two weeks and has survived without

PATRICIA CHERSHOLM in New York City

WIRING THE WORLD

CABLE OPERATORS ARE ON THE MARCH

Q uébec cable TV entrepreneurs André Chagnon call them "the unreachables." They are members of the one-third of Québec households who consistently refuse to subscribe to the television services of Chagnon's Le Groupe Vidéotron Ltd., Canada's second-largest cable company. Chagnon is now trying to lure the holdouts by offering additional features including real estate ads, dating services and electronic mail. Vidéotron is also pursuing what it calls "interactive television," in which the viewer can play videogames, send or receive electronic messages and gain access to bank accounts at their TV screens. The company's ultimate objective is to make television as indispensable as electricity or telephones said Chagnon. "It's difficult to reach the unreachables. We need to offer more than just entertainment, because Québécois are not interested in U.S. programming."

Competing: Vidéotron also has plans to expand westward, perhaps to Illinois, along with two other Canadian "two-city-based" Madison House Ltd. and Scarborough-based CTV Broadcasting Ltd., which have cable franchises in British Columbia. The Canadian companies will be competing for subscribers against the four-channel Sky Television—launched last February by Australian-based global media giant Rupert Murdoch. And E. S. (Ted) Rogers, president of Toronto-based Rogers Communications Ltd., Canada's largest cable company, says that the industry will face heavy competition over the next decade from acquired satellite receivers, video cassette recorders (VCRs) and even improved forms of rooftop antennas. In order to remain relevant and profitable, Rogers, cable must become an electronic megastore rack that allows viewers to choose the programming they want, when they want it.

Based on statistical evidence alone, Canada's cable television industry is one of the most



Taping a cable phone-in show competing with video recorders, antennas and satellite dishes

expensive and unsuccessful in the Western world. At present, seven million Canadian households, out of a total of 9.6 million overall, currently subscribe to cable, and industry experts say that another one million subscribers will be added by 1994. By comparison, cable

television is mostly being introduced in Britain and France; in the United States, cable coverage has reached only 23 per cent of all households—starting in 1985—because companies could pick up so many popular U.S. signals and distribute them to households along the border with Canadian programming.

In the early 1970s, microwave dishes and satellites made a rapid expansion of cable possible into more remote regions of the nation, including the high Arctic. It languished in the United States until the mid-1980s when Time Inc.-owned Home Box Office and such entrepreneurs as Atlanta's R. E. (Ted) Turner and others began offering specialty and pay programming to compete with the major networks. The Super Stations, Turner's 24-hour sports and entertainment channel, was available in 49.5 million U.S. households in all 50 states. Meanwhile, Turner's Cable News Network (CNN), a 24-hour news service, reached an average of 283,000 households at any given time in 1988.

Osborne: the U.S. media are all-pervasive



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YOU CAN BE KING OF THE CASTLES.**

Canadian has added a new chapter to our European story with direct flights to the fairy tale land of Copenhagen.

When it comes to service, no one reigns over Denmark like Canadian, with departures from Toronto every Friday and Sunday.

And you'll travel in the most comfortable thrones (seats) in the air, aboard our brand new 767 wide bodies.

Once there, you'll discover in royal fashion the cobblestone courtyards, mermaids and moats first written about by Hans

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COVER

With proximity to the United States imminent, the development of cable in Canada, analysts say, that program also threatens the Canadian media. Seal MacLean Hunter president Ronald Goyette: "Television viewers, and readers in Canada spend so much of their time listening to U.S. media, watching U.S. media, and reading U.S. media, there's less time left over for Canadian media." He added, "The task for Canadian media is getting a share of mind." That will become increasingly difficult, Rogers warned, as satellite and video cassette technology advances.

Powershot: Currently, there are an estimated 250,000 to 300,000 satellite dishes in Canada, picking up signals of U.S. services, including Turner's Superstation and CBS. Rogers said that by the turn of the century, receiving dishes may be as small as several feet across. At that point, he said, the signals they receive will be much more powerful, perhaps as little as \$35 and already found in more than 55 per cent of Canadian homes—compared with just 37 per cent in early 1986—say more be delivering more-quality images to the television screen.

To respond to the competitive threat, Roger Purser, the association's vice-president of technology and planning, said that the industry must accelerate converting from coaxial cables made of copper and aluminum to fiber optics, which are ropes of glass threads. Fiber optics, he said, provide much better picture quality and increased channel capacity. Currently, most Canadian cable systems carry about 36 channels. By 1993, new systems will be offering well more than 50. And Rogers predicted that by the year 2000, as many as 300 channels may be available.

Spoolity: The problem of channels will allow cable companies to offer their subscribers movies on demand. Rogers said that a cable company could show a different movie every 15 minutes, or 30 different channels but starting at 15-minute intervals. The process could be repeated five times, he says, and the cable company would still be using only 45 channels. Another 55 channels might be devoted to specialty programming plus film on the hour or the half hour. The objective, he said, would be to let the viewer decide when to watch a movie or program. Asked Rogers, "People want the programming when they want it, not our next Sunday morning and not at 9 o'clock tonight."

Besides offering more movies and entertainment programming, cable companies can en-

large their offerings screens such as classified and real estate advertising and home shopping. According to a cable association survey, 80 cable systems, serving 76 per cent of all Canadian subscribers, offered that kind of programming in June 1985. The association predicts that cable industry revenues for such services will increase to \$23 million by 1994 from \$2 million in 1985.

By most measures, Montreal-based *Vidéotron* currently offers the most innovative and

250 homes were sold through Vidéotron ads. Homeowners pay \$359 for a real estate ad, which includes among 10 to 12 slides of their house, with written text and a social description. If the house sells, the owner pays a \$2,000 fee, no matter what the sale price.

In September, the company plans to launch a service called *Vidéoway* in the Montreal area, said Guy Massicotte, vice-president of business development for Vidéotron. Plan info, a service of Le Groupe Vidéotron. With a small computer, about the size of a standard TV converter, and a keyboard, *Vidéoway* subscribers will have access to weather reports, lottery and sports results, flight timetables, job listings, recipes, traffic reports and other types of information. Massicotte said that *Vidéoway* is even discussing with some financial institutions in Quebec the possibility of an arrangement that would allow subscribers to set up their own account balances on their home-TV screen. *Vidéoway* will also broadcast Montreal Canadiens hockey games and other live entertainment, from four different angles.

Franchise: For Canadian companies like Vidéotron, Maclean Hunter and co., to succeed, the are geographical frontier in Britain, a country where cable television is in its infancy. Maclean Hunter and a British partner are now constructing a system, at a cost of \$64 million, that will bring cable to 160,000 households in East Lancashire. GEC Broadcasting is a minority partner in two cable franchises awarded to British Telecom. GTE will provide marketing and administrative services for the systems, which will cover 520,000 houses when constructed. Vidéotron has acquired three licenses, two within the city of London and a third in Southampton, covering a total of 600,000 households. Rogers, meanwhile, has sold its U.S. cable franchises in order to develop a national cellular telephone network in Canada and to seek a license for a long-distance telephone service in partnership with Montreal-based Canadian Pacific Ltd.

The Canadian companies are entering a rapidly evolving market, and they will be competing against Murdoch—use of the world's leading entrepreneurs—the subscribers. Until last February, British viewers received just four channels, but operated by the government-owned British Broadcasting Corp. and run by private companies. Murdoch's Sky Channel joined them in September, followed by independent stations and movie theaters.

But by mid-June, fewer than 180,000 households had bought the \$500 monthly dishes and receivers needed to pick up the new channel. Murdoch had offered 30,000 free receivers as part of his London-area package. While Murdoch faces a long, costly battle for acceptance of Sky Television, Chapman expressed confidence that British viewers will readily subscribe to the cable services, which will immediately offer nearly 30 channels. But whichever service they choose, British viewers are experiencing a television revolution.

As with real estate, dating and movie advertising, Vidéotron's TV in Quebec includes business and professional career opportunities, vacation and travel ads and Montreal-area entertainment listings. Pierre Blaize, president of Le Club Vidéotron Inc., the liability responsible for developing new products, and that more than 32,000 people joined the dating service during the past year while

Sugar Bay

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SUGAR BAY RUM.

The carefree rum whose secret lies
in the heart of the Caribbean.



Rogers offering viewers movies on demand

IN THE BLACK

NEWSPAPERS CAST A LUCRATIVE SPELL

Stated as a high-backed chair in his fourth-floor office, Doug MacClelland Clegg added on a bacon and cheese sandwich and explained how the Toronto Sun Publishing Corp had spent \$100 million since November, 1987, starting two newspapers and buying 27 others. As a result of the spending spree, the company whose papers became famous for naming the page 2 Sunbabe girls, racy headlines and editorial spinners—now has 100 employees and is the fourth largest Canadian newspaper chain after Postmedia Networks and the mostly Ontario Star. Forrester and a three percent interest in Toronto's *Star-Daily*. But although Sun Publishing—48 percent owned by Maclean Hunter Ltd., which also publishes Maclean's—has grown through a remarkable change, Conrad Black's Toronto-based Hollinger Inc. has exceeded even that. Last year, the company bought 27 dailies and 50 weeklies to increase its worldwide total of publications at the end of 1988 to 156. In Quebec, among the 20 acquisitions by Pierre Trudeau's Quebecor Inc., were seven weekly newspapers and one printing company. Quebecor also launched the Montreal Daily News during 1988 in partnership with British press baron Robert Maxwell.

Disturbing: Most major Canadian newspaper companies have benefited from a strong economy over the past several years. As a result, they may be paying the highest advertising revenues among all media last year and increased profit margins in some cases exceeding 20 per cent of investment. But, despite their currently healthy balance sheets, some senior newspaper executives say they see disturbing trends emerging that could threaten the industry's future. For one thing, newspaper circulation has not kept pace with the growth in the number of Canadian households over the past decade. Some industry observers contend that a new generation of Canadians, raised on television and computers, has lost interest in newspapers.

Despite the search for added advertising revenue, newspaper have remained in the black. And the United States market for Canadian advertisements spent \$1.5 billion in 1988, up 10 percent, with \$1.5 billion in catalogues and direct-mail promotions. Television ranked third with revenues of \$1.2 billion. What troubles some newspaper executives is the declining number of Canadian households that subscribe to a daily



Shooting a Sunbabe girl. *Périscope* (below) is now empire

and daily subscribers reach their audiences.

To his point, David Jolley, publisher of The Toronto Star-Canada's largest daily paper said that as owner, Torstar Corp., has devoted to recent after five consecutive years of rising profits, Torstar will spend \$250 million, the largest single investment ever made by the company, in a new printing plant.

Meanwhile, *The Globe and Mail*, which is part of the Thomson Corp. media empire, remains committed to building itself as Canada's national newspaper, and publisher Ray MacLennan says the company currently sells 330,000 copies a day, including 180,000 outside Ontario, but MacLennan and that he hopes to have circulation of 350,000 outside Ontario within five years. MacLennan says that the *Globe* will be seeking more resources from Toronto to offer domestic bureaus to reinforce the "Toronto-Central Canada" perspective reflected at the paper.

Budding: For emerging media giant Maclean's is an important part of the future upper-middle-class Canadian communications. MacLean's, Mr. where he covers The *Daily Reporter*, and Newport, Ark., where he runs The *Burgess Amateur's Guide*, a free-circulation weekly. But, at recent years, Black has also been building his global print empire. He bought the London Daily Telegraph in 1985 for \$51 million from the Berry family. After moving the newspaper to the relatively developed Dickens area of London and installing a state-of-the-art computerized press room, what had been a

steady drop in circulation held steady at 1.1 million copies a day. In April, 1988, Black acquired 77 per cent of the influential American *Post* by outbidding a group that included Marvel and Canadian Charles Bronfman.

Since the start of the year, Hollinger has bought four per cent of Britain's United News-Paper PLC, stockholders The Sunday Express, a London tabloid with a circulation of 1.7 million in Canada, Hollinger owns the monthly magazine *Saturday Night* and the newspaper *Star-Sun*, bought 60 per cent of *Winnipeg Journal* holding firm *Maclean's* and *Associates* for a undisclosed amount last March. Southern's president John Fisher said that Bell will conduct regular surveys of Southern readers. The information will be used to help shape the editorial product.

DARCY JENKIN

PEOPLE

THE FINE ART OF RUDENESS

American humorist P. J. O'Rourke provides a guide to ungodly living in his latest book, *Mature Manners: An Etiquette Book for Rude People*. The former National Lampoon adviser-adjunct gives irreverent advice on everything from conversation—"Practically anything you say will seem amazing if you're on all fours"—to workplace courtesy—"Anybody who has good manners on the job probably won't have that job very long." O'Rourke, 41, says that like etiquette doyenne Emily Post, he wrote the book "out of rage at the way people act."

Mum's return

The comely Queenie was smiling and chatty, the women inside & out loud. And there had been quite a bit of both of them. When Queenie Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, arrived at Ottawa last week for her 12th visit to Canada, she relieved a lot of anxiety she had at the same time Canada-made 1939 McLaughlin's Beck that she had shared with her late husband, King George VI, 20 years ago on their first royal tour of the country. This was in fact part of the National Museum of Science and Technology's collection. Her recent no-day stay was a less strenuous affair than the month-long, 74,400-km tour of 1939. But at 88, the grand, her-loving Queen Mum remained delightfully gracious. Addressing Gov. Gen. Jeanne Sauvé, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and a crowd of 3,500 on Parliament Hill on a sultry 37°C afternoon, she declared, "From the bottom of my heart, I thank the people of Canada for the opportunity of so many journeys in your land."



The Queen Mother: warm welcome

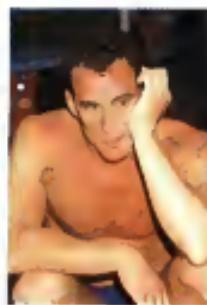


Fawcett: under cover in Edmonton

DEADLY INTENT

In the 1970s, she starred as an undercover—and often underdressed—detective on the glossy TV show *Charlie's Angels*. This month, Farrah Fawcett is in Edmonton, filming heavier fare—*Deadly Intent*, in 10 episodes in which she portrays an Oregon mother who tried to murder her children. Another change from the past: this 43-year-old actress is declining interview requests. Said associate producer Marty Miller: "She doesn't want to be disturbed by anything until production is finished." Presumably, a shopping expedition to the West Edmonton Mall is out of the question.

A star of stage and greens



ROBIN MC CALLUM
McCallum plays a duffer who gets advice on stress management from real pro pros. Explained McCallum, 37, "Tension is a problem in sex and in sports." Last week, one of his voice coaches—U.S. pro Mark McCracken—practiced what he preached and kept his cool. McCracken won a sudden-death playoff at the Western Open in Oak Brook, Ill.—and took home \$224,000.

LEAVING THE FAST LANE

Last week, one of Canada's most colorful athletes said farewell to competitive swimming—but not to the world of chlorine. Vincenz Davis, 25, announced in Montreal that he would be leaving professional sport and going back to business full-time. He has founded a firm that acts as a placement agency for managers and career guidance specialists in water safety. In his new career on the fast track, the *Grizzly* One, Davis, answers the bell log of Canadian swimmers proven to be as reliable in the male fast lane as his own. At the 1982 Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth II, he overcame a shoulder injury when the Canadian medley relay team was disqualified. But at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, he won the gold medal in the 400-m freestyle with a second time of two minutes, 13.34 seconds. His record still stands. Said Davis, "It's nice to know that I can leave saying, 'Here you go guys—try to take it.'"

Devine: a lingering smell of chlorine

An inflamed debate

Judgments on abortion trigger new protests

Few issues during the past two decades have so inflamed public opinion, divided communities and buffered lawmakers. And last week, abortion was once again the focus of wrangling, reconsolidating both in Canada and the United States. The recent rulings of narrowly split decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court, galvanizing the constitutionality of a Missouri law that severely restricts access to the procedure. The judgment spurred angry demonstrations across the United States—and legal observers and that several court challenges still pending might eventually drag American abortion rights even further. In Canada, while some pro-choice groups experienced dismay at the U.S. court's ruling, anti-abortionists were clearly elated. Seal Elizabeth Green, president of the 1,800-member Vancouver Right to Life Society, "This case is a reminder of potential thinking." Meanwhile, contradictory rulings in two abortion-related cases in Toronto and Winnipeg further entrenched the debate.

The July 10 ruling in Washington, D.C., struck at—without fundamentally challenging—the Supreme Court's own 1973 *Roe v. Wade* decision that is often cited as the cornerstone of abortion rights in the United States. In its latest ruling, the federal Mulroney government right to control public hospitals and public employees to perform abortions. The ruling was announced to a major shift that touched all anti-abortion and widespread revision. Anti-abortion legislation in several states—mostly Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Minnesota—said that they would try to pass similar laws in their states to severely cut back on abortion rights. The 200,000-member National Organization for Women—which argues that abortion decisions should be left up to individual women—began planning a rally in Washington, D.C., that, had it proceeded, Mulroney would "turn this country upside down."

Last week's vote in the United States came at a time when Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Conservative government was still apparently undecided on whether to introduce legis-

lative to replace the abortion section of the Criminal Code that the Supreme Court of Canada struck down at January, 1988. That section had permitted abortions in accredited hospitals if approved by a three-member therapeutic abortion committee. But the court ruled that the provision was unconstitutional because it subjected women to unnecessary and arbitrary delay. Six months later, the Mulroney government tried to find a basis for compromise legislation by introducing a motion at the House of Commons proposing that access to abortion be relatively easy in the first three months of a pregnancy, but more difficult in the later stages. The motion was defeated as were two amendments—one favoring abortion on demand, the other advocating that it be illegal except when the pregnancy endangered the mother's life.

Now, Ottawa may be ready to allow the provinces to decide when and how abortions can be performed. So far, Ottawa has avoided a largely cosmetic, as Justice Minister Douglas Lewis told Maclean's, but it seems the 225-member House of Commons will reflect the division in the country. For that reason, said Lewis, "it is really unclear whether you could ever get wide agreement on any form of law"—or one that could survive yet another court challenge. Lewis told Maclean's that he would decide on a course of action by the fall.

The legislative options open to the government, said Lewis, included doing nothing, prohibiting abortion unless performed by a qualified doctor under certain circumstances, or some other restrictive approach. But even if a new law is drafted, he added, it would be "reasonable to suggest that such restrictions would not apply to the first three months of pregnancy because such a limitation would likely violate the charter of rights. In the meantime, said Lewis, it appears unlikely that the U.S. Supreme Court was "saying that women still have the right to abortion, let the states have the right to control whether public funds are used to pay for them." The question in Canada, he added,

"is whether the federal government should try to prevent a situation where there is public access to abortion across the country." Said Lewis, "I think in Canada we are seeing a shift in the importance of the issue from the federal level to the provincial level."

In Toronto, after news of a ruling developed over an attempt by a 28-year-old woman to obtain an abortion, Ms. Joyce John O'Donnell of the Ontario Supreme Court issued an injunction forbidding Barbara Dodd, who is 14 weeks into her pregnancy, from having an abortion anywhere in the province. O'Donnell granted the order at the request of the woman's 23-year-old fiancée boyfriend, Gregory Murphy, who said that the couple had planned the pregnancy together. O'Donnell—who were wrote an article strongly opposing abortion—gave no reasons for his decision. Meanwhile, 29-year-old Christine Miersch of Toronto told reporters that he had been seeing Dodd at the same time as Murphy and that the embryo might be his.

Later, the Ontario Supreme Court scheduled a July 10 hearing of an appeal by Dodd against O'Donnell's decision. Dodd's lawyer, Clayton Reilly, said that he would ask the court to set aside the injunction on the grounds that it conflicted with the Supreme Court of Canada decision voiding the abortion section of the Criminal Code.

The question of fetal rights was further muddled when Ms. Justice Adeline Routhier of the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench denied a request by Steve Diamond for an injunction ordering his former girlfriend from having an abortion. Routhier said that the 20-year-old woman, who was not identified in court,

"in effect controlled her body" but absolute control over her body.

Indeed, since the Supreme Court threw out the federal law six months ago, many provincial governments have relaxed the restrictive legal vacuum in British Columbia—where 11,000 abortions annually give it the highest per capita rate among the provinces—Premier William Vander Zanden's Social Credit government announced in February, 1989, that the provincial Medical Services Plan would no longer pay for the procedure. The B.C. Supreme Court then ruled against the policy. In Nova Scotia, the Canadian Abortion Rights Action League plans to ask the Nova Scotia Supreme Court in August to disallow a proposed government regulation introduced last March that bars short-term outpatients of hospitals from obtaining an abortion. Dr. Henry Morgentaler's Halifax clinic, which has so far confined itself to referring women to institutions that carry out abortions, Morgentaler, who set up Canada's first free-standing abortion clinic in Montreal 20 years ago, successfully sued the New Brunswick government to overturn the medical fees paid by women who travelled to his Montreal clinic. Concluded Lewis: "There are varying attitudes toward access to abortion at the provincial level, and

that is significant because it is the province that basically controls the facilities."

Last week, Canadian reaction was divided over the U.S. Supreme Court decision. *Afraid*

League national vice-president Katherine Coffin of Ottawa said, "I think this battle can be won by not doing anything, and the people will just get rid of it." But she argued the ruling would have "catastrophic effects" on Canadian courts and legislatures. But she also admitted that its broader implications was that its broader implications was that "they're continually eroding women's right to choose." She said, "I think it's time to take to the streets. When will they take away our? Our right to vote?" The federal government, Coffin said, should act to prevent the provinces from carrying on some access to abortion. Patricia Turner, spokeswoman for the anti-abortion group Nova Scotia United for Life, and that

provincial control of what would "at least give people some control over what happens in their own lives."

In Winnipeg, anti-abortion activists and former Manitoba cabinet minister Joseph Bourassa, who last March failed in his attempt to have the Supreme Court rule that a fetus had a constitutional right to life, said that "the American decision is going to affect courts and politicians around the world." He said that he

had contacted Mulroney, telling him, "to get off his butt and bring in legislation restricting what everybody already knows—that the embryo has a person." If the government has responded by the fall, said Bourassa, the anti-abortion movement would begin "increasing the pressure."

Meanwhile, the reaction of Montreal's pro-choice groups to the ruling varies by the U.S. Supreme Court was more restrained than Bourassa's. Francis Trifol of the Montreal Coalition for Reproductive Choice said that the U.S. decision "will spur the anti-choice people on." Federal politicians, she said, were in a "no-win situation, as why would they take on anything, when they now can do almost it on their provincial counterparts?" Ann Stark, a spokeswoman for the pro-abortion clinic in Winnipeg, said that the clinic was "going up" to reverse women from Minnesota and North Dakota, where tighter abortion laws were passed in the wake of the U.S. Supreme Court action.

In Vancouver, Edith Thomas, the president of the Everyone's Health Centre Society, which has been operating the province's only free-standing abortion clinic since last Nov. 4, said that the U.S. Supreme Court was "shutting away all the rights American women fought very hard for since the 1970s. We are not going to do similar actions to take place in Canada," added Thomas. "The Mulroney government will back." The U.S. decision has given her the idea that they can get out under by passing it on to the provinces.

Vancouver Right to Life Society's Green said that she believed the federal government had no intention of introducing an abortion law to replace the one the Supreme Court struck down. Green and Lewis, along with other anti-abortionists, "think this battle can be won by not doing anything, and the people will just get rid of it." But she argued the ruling would have "catastrophic effects" on Canadian courts and legislatures. But she also admitted that its broader implications was that "they're continually eroding women's right to choose." She said, "I think it's time to take to the streets. When will they take away our? Our right to vote?" The federal government, Coffin said, should act to prevent the provinces from carrying on some access to abortion. Patricia Turner, spokeswoman for the anti-abortion group Nova Scotia United for Life, and that provincial control of what would "at least give people some control over what happens in their own lives."

The status of *Roe vs. Wade* could be further affected by three more cases that the next justices of the U.S. Supreme Court are scheduled to hear this fall. Two revolve around the right of teenagers to obtain abortions without their parents being involved. The third has to do with the costly licensing requirements facing clinics that perform the procedure in the first three months of a pregnancy. Legal observers say that, in such case, the court could reach conclusions that would have the effect of turning the clock back 16 years—and turning up the heat even more on an issue that already seems to many to be beyond solution.

RAY CORBELL with LAUREN GRALLETTE and NANCY CARRY MONTGOMERY in Washington, D.C.; in Ottawa, VALERIE MANSON; in Alberta and WILLIAM LOWTHER in Whistler, B.C.



Prochoice demonstrators in New York City: new curbs on U.S. abortion rights



Morgentaler: antiaborts



Mulroney: patchwork access



Stoekensicks Epp (below) research funding is down, while concern grows

ENVIRONMENT

A call for action

Criticism over Canada's use of fossil fuels

After serving as host for major international conference on the atmosphere last summer, Canada appears to have emerged as a world leader in efforts to protect the envelope of gases that sustains life on Earth. At last June's federally sponsored conference in Toronto an atmospheric change delegates from Canada and 45 other countries called on the world's industrialized nations to reduce their consumption of such fossil fuels as coal and petroleum, which produce emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂). The reason, some scientists say, is that a buildup of carbon dioxide and other gases in the Earth's atmosphere—known as the greenhouse effect—has begun to raise temperatures.

Now, Ottawa has come under fire from some of its own officials—and other critics—for failing to live up to the spirit of last year's conference. Henry Bengtsson, adviser on climate change at Environment Canada's Canadian Climate Centre in Toronto, for one, expresses concern that Ottawa's promotion of

petroleum megaprojects will result in more CO₂ being pumped into the atmosphere. "It doesn't make sense for us to be helping China and Russia to cut back," on fossil fuel consumption, said Bengtsson. "When we ourselves are doing so little."

In particular, Bengtsson and others point to decisions by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Conservative government during the past year to commit more than \$5 billion in federal funds to the development of petroleum megaprojects across the country, including Newfoundland's offshore Hibernia oilfield, the Lloydminster heavy-oil upgrade on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border and the proposed new Bataille plant known as the old project near Fort McMurray, Alta., to produce

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the outcome of the greenhouse-gas debate, it could rise by another three or four degrees by the middle of the next century, forcing some parts of the world into deserts and causing glacier ice to melt. According to Rafe Pomerance, science director of the Washington-based policy research centre World Resources Institute, global CO₂ emissions are still rising at the rate of about three per cent a year. Said Pomerance: "That is a very worrisome and high growth rate. We are entering an era of continuously changing climate."

Others, however, disagree about whether global warming has already begun. They look to a former governor of Washington state and a nuclear power advocate, written in the January 1988 issue of *Policy Analysis*, the quarterly publication of the conservative Heritage Foundation. "We should remember Alaska in January, 1989, experienced the worst cold weather in its history. Proponents of the 'greenhouse effect' believe global warming has begun," they write. "But the theory was already being disputed during those months. Global warming is real," they insist, "but it is not here now."

Canada is not alone among industrialized nations in continuing to expand its use of fossil fuels. Environmentalists in Canada, however, say that none of the actions involved in last year's Toronto conference has yet enacted legislation to reduce CO₂ concentrations by the target level of 20 per cent. Last month, U.S. President George Bush introduced amendments to the 1970 Clean Air Act that would require production of more than one million vehicles driven by such alternative fuels as ethanol, biodiesel and natural gas—which all emit very little CO₂—over a 10-year period beginning in 1990. Bush has asked Congress to pass the amendments by the end of this year, but many congressional say that his target is optimistic. But Ottawa's statement to act deservedly that he had hoped that Canada would take a leading role in moving to reduce the emissions in an effort to combat the greenhouse effect.

Instead, some critics say, that the federal departments of energy and the environment have chosen to do little more than to respond to concerns over the greenhouse effect. Last August, federal and provincial energy ministers set up a task force to study the implications for Canada of the oil-by-lake conference's Toronto conference for domestic efforts to reduce their CO₂ emissions by 20 per cent of 1990 levels by 2000. The task force report is due next month. But Environment Canada presented a scientific paper to an energy department conference in April that showed that oil sands emit more CO₂ per unit of energy produced than any other fossil fuel

in light of that, Bengtsson said that a policy leading to increased development of synthetic oil is "appropriate." For his part, Kirk Davies, director general of the Canadian Climate Centre, said: "It's very clear that the energy department will have to review its energy policy options."

Since 1984, the federal government has slashed its funding for energy efficiency and alternative energy projects to \$25 million in 1990 from \$400 million in 1984. The programs affected included projects involving wind and solar energy, which have minimal impact on the Earth's atmosphere. The spending cuts rates that Canadians are less likely to be separated from their heavy reliance on fossil fuels. Indeed, Canadians are per capita basis are the fourth-highest producers of CO₂ emissions in the world, after East Germany, the United States and Czechoslovakia.

Some progressive economists say that they are optimistic that the greenhouse effect can be halted. James Hansen, a climatologist with the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and most projections that show very little climate change by the year 2030 are based on the assumption that growth rates in CO₂ emissions will continue to increase. But, added Hansen, "I now see some hope that it won't happen. We can help greatly even if we just take the steps that would make good policy anyway, like promoting energy conservation, adopting energy efficiency measures, raising the rate of disinvestment."

In Canada, critics are pressing Ottawa not to wet its輓s for international accords on CO₂ emissions, but to act now. Charles Gagné, former environmental critic for the opposition Liberal party in Ottawa, said that the energy department's budget "is moving in the opposite direction to that which it should be if it is serious about climate warming." As well, a coalition of 20 environmental, conservation and Aboriginal organizations last month presented Mohr with a proposed agenda for action on the environment. The document, entitled "Greenprint for Canada," proposed the canceling of financial subsidies for the Alberta Lethbridge and onto projects.



Mohr—urging cutbacks "when we ourselves are gluttonous pigs"

Ottawa's policies also appeared to contradict pledges that flew out of the Paris meeting of the 21-nation International Energy Agency this summer. According to a communiqué issued following the meeting, ministers from member nations agreed to consider "making greater use of available energy sources with lower levels of CO₂" and to conduct more research into such renewable energy sources as solar, wind and hydroelectric power. The communiqué also said the members "pledged that they will end their oil imports by 2010, but will not use oil as a fuel." But Epp argued that cutting costs is not enough. "But Epp argued that cutting costs did not mean that Ottawa was doing nothing in the environmental commitment. "Most of these technologies are now well developed," he said. "How long do you keep feeding?" Let's develop the next ones."

Meanwhile, a series of international conferences planned during the next three years may result in an eventual international agreement aimed at slowing the greenhouse effect. The

HABIBA WHITNEY with **DOUG MUNN** in Ottawa and **WILLIAM LOWTRESS** in Washington

A divisive alliance

The controversy over product endorsements

During the past two decades, Toronto-based Pollution Probe has gained public prominence by waging tough battles against companies and governments for allowing pollution of the environment. For that reason, some supporters of Pollution Probe

questioned the Ottawa-based environmental organization Friends of the Earth's motivation at a time when the two nonprofit organizations—in return for royalty payments—publicly endorsed some items in Loblaw International Markets' new line of so-called Green

or "environmentally friendly" products. The endorsement set off a controversy at Pollution Probe that last week led to part, in the resignation of Cole Isaacs, the organization's executive director for the past seven years. Isaacs stated that he was nothing wrong with a limited alliance between his organization and the supermarket chain. "A lot of people have the perception that Loblaw is still the enemy," said Isaacs, adding that in the drive to clean up the environment, "it's absolutely essential to mobilize all sectors of society—government, business and the public."

The controversy erupted after Pollution Probe agreed to endorse several of Loblaw's 100 new Green products, including a commercial diaper, an organic fertilizer, disposable diapers made without chlorine bleach and a phosphate-free detergent. Two products—an organic rice fuel and laundry soaps that Loblaw promotes as alternatives to household detergents—were recommended by Friends of the Earth. In return, the organizations were to receive royalties of as much as one per cent of every item sold—a fee that Loblaw estimated could yield about \$75,000 in the next year for Pollution Probe and about \$3,600 for Friends of the Earth.

The debate among environmentalists over the controversial endorsements intensified when critics claimed that one of the products included in Loblaw's Green line contained dangerous substances. Michael Monks, director of Toronto-based Greenpeace Canada, told reporters last week that Loblaw should remove the Green label from the fertilizer because it contained potentially toxic chemicals Macadamia and that tests carried out by an independent Niagara Falls, N.Y., laboratory showed that the fertilizer contained high levels of extractable copper bodies. Those chemicals, including fluorides, chlorides and boron, are found in the water runoff from gold and paper mills. In response, Loblaw's president David Michel and Greenpeace has only established bodies are there—adding that the fertilizer is potentially toxic. Greenpeace's tests prove nothing."

At the same time, the controversy focused attention on the fact that both Pollution Probe and Friends of the Earth—despite their frequent campaigns against industrial polluters—regularly accept financial contributions from corporations. In 1986, seven per cent of Pollution Probe's \$1.4-million budget and six per cent of Friends of the Earth's \$600,000 budget were from corporate contributions. Said Ken Miltz, policy director for Friends of the Earth, "It's not like we have historically done nothing but fight with industry."

Officials at Pollution Probe and Friends of the Earth said that they delayed the idea of corporate endorsements but ultimately resolved it in the interest of public education. So, Michel said, "We know that the plan had backfired." No one has a lot of trust in consumer education any more have been gained by being it dropped," said Miltz. "We may have already ruined the public trust." As a result, officials at Friends of the Earth said that they were considering cancelling their deal with Loblaw.

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FILMS
Screen shadows
At 50, the NFB's birthday glow is tarnished

Canada's National Film Board, which is marking its 50th anniversary this year, has a precious legacy to celebrate. For Canadians, it has provided a moving picture of an often-volatile nation. For the world, it has produced the documentary, reflected the art of innovation and introduced dozens of technical breakthroughs. In the past few months, the board has basked in a well-deserved birthday glow. It received an Oscar for special achievement at last March's Academy Awards. It has been honored at film festivals around the world. And last month in Montreal, it hosted its own festival.

North America's first major documentary film festival. But the 50th golden anniversary is tarnished by some sobering reflections. Yesterday, by mistake, funding the board is a violation of its mandate. Its documentary tradition is floundering. It needs to change. And four months ago, it was forced to file for bankruptcy protection.

Macrula's administration allowed the board to go into debt because he believed that a growing number of its members were in favour of such a move. He was right. Macrula signed a major co-production deal with the government on behalf of the board. By what 50% of members say is a highly confidential agreement, Macrula's administration allowed the board to postpone half of its \$1.5-million contribution to the debt until 15 months after the film was completed. And just 12 days before last Friday's Ottawa premiere that he was interviewed in, according to Le Soleil, "the most important of the many meetings of criticism in the east which will be held for the past five years," former board commissioner François Macrula

Macrula, a lawyer who first joined the board in the mid-1960s, has left a trail of lawsuits at

the board. Some film historians think, although he served as a defender of the institution, he succeeded in deflecting government pressure to weaken it and direct its resources to the private sector. And curiously, still reigns within the board's ranks over Macrula's leap to a corporation with which he had significant dialogue while at the NFB. Last December, he left the film board to take a job at Lavalis Inc., a Montreal-based engineering conglomerate that is moving into the communications industry. In February, 1988—several months before he was offered the position—Macrula signed a major co-production deal with the government on behalf of the board. By what 50% of members say is a highly confidential agreement, Macrula's administration allowed the board to postpone half of its \$1.5-million contribution to the debt until 15 months after the film was completed. And just 12 days before last Friday's Ottawa premiere that he was interviewed in,

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Scene from The First Emperor: cruelty no longer safely measured as the past

Under normal circumstances, Macrula's conduct could have constituted a breach of the federal government's conflict-of-interest code, which requires senior civil servants to wait one year before working for a company with which they had significant dealings in their last year of public office. But in October, Macrula wrote to the Privy Council Office, Ottawa's central administrative body, and obtained a special waiver that shortened the waiting period in his case.

In the co-production deal signed by Macrula on Feb. 9, 1988, the two agencies agreed to make two movies for Lavalis in the superseries (MAX) format, with an option to make a third. The first film, a documentary about health care entitled *Democracy*, was specifically commissioned to accompany *Eagle Tech*, Lavalis' new B&W television in Montreal. The next year, Lavalis agreed to pay an equal share of the \$3 million budget. The board, which mostly is funded by half of the box-office receipts for co-productions, gave Lavalis rights to all of *Eagle Tech's* box-office earnings from the film. In the end, the NFB contributed \$880,000 in services and \$180,000 cash to make another film that Lavalis coproduced with a French company. Although the film completed *Democracy* in June, 1988, \$750,000 of Lavalis' contribution is not due until September.

Lavalis' main beef lieved against the board in the discussions over box offices. During his tenure, Macrula made various attempts to find a private partner in share in the board's technical facilities available to a \$10-million independent project proposed by the corporation. Employed by Lavalis since May, Macrula was in charge of that project to be called *Le Ciel du cinéma*

complex. The intention of a film board executive was to start it Sept. 1, 1988. "The work will... be able to make certain equipment, such as the studio and the laboratory, available to the company." A cry of alarm went up when film-makers heard about the proposal, which they said could lead to the dismantling of the board's facilities. Jean Pellerin, the former communications director, claims that the men in considering the sale of its inclined facilities. But, in an interview with Macrula this week, Macrula said that although Lavalis has never responded to the issue's co-operative offer, the NFB has yet to withdraw it. Meanwhile, Lavalis—which failed in an earlier bid to get federal financing for the independent project—has resupplied under new terms. Macrula said that he is negotiating up to \$4 million from the department of communications to create a film school within the complex.

Mostly over Macrula's objections, many senior staff members now express concern about his post relationship with Lavalis. Recalled film-maker Anne Clark-Poole, a 39-year veteran at the board: "He was certainly not in favor of making that François Macrula had been coming into contact with Lavalis." And post producer Adam Symonette said, "Certainly there's an appearance of conflict, which I feel I don't deserve." Some that he has made enemies within

that stay in the film world—otherwise, I'd be unlikely to need care."

By choosing Lavalis, Macrula has joined a series with unique political consequences. Communications Minister Marcel Masse, whose portfolio includes responsibility for the NFB, spent 20 years on Lavalis' board of directors, from 1974 to 1994. In 1988, Lavalis paid \$3.5 million of Masse's 1984 campaign expenses in construction of the Canada Elections Act. Lavalis also has acquired a reputation for recruiting former politicians. Clifford Richard, who was the Parti Québécois' government's culture minister from 1981 to 1985—but is now the president of Lavalis Communications Inc.

At the film board, many staff members are less concerned about the Lavalis controversy than they are about the trends in cultural policy that it underscores. As Symonette pointed out, the Lavalis issue "is a major problem in that the government can't say any reason why it should support a government film-making organization any more." In fact, since the federal Conservatives came to power in 1984, they have tried to minimize film and television in the private sector while squeezing the budgets of both the csc and the nfb. In 1984, Ottawa's Film and Video Policy called for a

ban on federal aid to film-makers. And it has not hired any new staff. Film directors for a decade. Staff veterans such as Poole say that they despair that there is no younger generation to replace them. "I would prefer that they close the place rather than just sit it out," she said.

Despite the cutbacks during Macrula's term, some positive results—and revenues—emerged from the board's new emphasis in the private sector. It allowed for the creation of much acclaimed dramatic features such as 1986's Oscar-nominated *The Death of a Salesman* and this year's *Causes Justes*. *Jaws of Menace*—both by Montreal director Denis Arcand, a former nfb employee. Under Macrula, the board also started the Alternative Drama program, which produced director Gérald Walker's 1988 comedy *99 Days*. Another director in the program, Julie M. Smith, used documentary techniques and professional actors to create the compelling 1987 drama *String in Lungs* and *Train of Events*. He is now completing *Welcome to Canada*, a feature drama about Cuban refugees landing in a Newfoundland port.

Unlike many of his colleagues, South poses no iota. "Macrula was the guy who pushed against very strong opposition for the film board to be associated with *Deliver and Justice*," he said. "That saved the public money well-spent." But Smith agrees that the board is in jeopardy. "It's a great shame that the next generation is not being hired here," he said. "What we're going through is what Hollywood went through in the 1930s—the dismantling of the studio system."

Smith, 46, recalls that when he first arrived on the board in 1982, it was full of vitality. But once he came, the nfb "was automated like a factory," he said. "They were trying to increase their efficiency by devoting an increasing share of its resources to a small film-making center." The nfb doubled its task while reducing its budget and lost money," he said. "It gets wonderful browser points in Ottawa because it's more recognizable than Telefilm," he added, referring to the federal funding agency that supports the movie industry. "But it has been absolutely devastating to the place."

During his interview with Macrula, South was eating a large sandwich at the nfb's head-quarters, a cafeteria-style building overlooking the Matriceplex Autostore in a north Montreal suburb. To add to the sandwich, filled with a complex meal and handled to it a cafeteria worker. Bitterness is what seems to be film-makers most at the nfb. Two others, sitting by, the institution's precious funds evaporate in paper-pushing exercises that have little to do with making films. From 1987 to 1988, the board spent more than \$1 million on proposals to create two specialty tv channels that the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (crtc) rejected as unworkable. The expenditure contributed to the nfb's \$850,000 deficit at the end of the last fiscal year, which gave a dysfunctional aeration from the auditor general.

The nfb has long maintained that its natural audience should be the csc. Recently, the network



Macrula, Poole, Lavalis: a special achievement Oscar and a movie star's hat of fame

cost-cutting overhaul of the nfb. And Macrula became the man to implement it.

He prepared a five-year plan for the board. It involved streamlining the use of freelancers, reducing staff, closing film libraries, expanding video distribution, selling technical services and channeling resources into high-tech research for private industry. The nfb's budget—wholly non-staff at \$172 million—has failed to keep pace with inflation, so that instead the board has lost \$10 million in spending power since 1985. The staff has fallen by attrition, and nine of the 29 distribution offices have been closed. About 70 per cent of its film

has been involved in several coproductions with the board—Actor Edward, MFA director Paul Cowan's drama based on the Donald Marshall case, is scheduled to air on the CBC next fall. But fears of controversy have often led the CBC executives to turn down film board documentaries.

Private coproducers both at the CBC and in the private sector tend to resent the majority of film-makers at the board, who in turn resent the pressure to tailor their products to TV deals. So did Pratchett, executive producer of *Studio D*, which has won three of the year's nine Duccas. "That whole marketing structure is pre-emptive of creation. The government is trying to win us away from our role as a producer—make things flow at an arm's-length capacity—and turn us into another funding conduit for the private sector."

The CBC's most consistent involvement with the private sector has been in the production of short movies. Offering budgets 10 times larger than the conventional 25-min. shorts, MAFI (Technology) has its roots in the CBC's weekly science experiments at Montreal's Tape 67. Programming producer Rosalie Kravitz soon left the film board to cofound the Toronto-based brain company Corp that has former CBC colleagues, Gail Low, continues to explore the frontiers of interactive technology while remaining at the board. MAFI has since expanded into a profitable venture, leaving its programmatic to 62 programmers. The total is 14 companies, and the CBC has been working closely with the company, producing six titles since its launch of the past five years.

The latest one, *The First Emperor* of China—a 50-million-expansion shared with Chinese and the new Canadian Museum of Civilization

—is a departure from the usual space and science spectacles favored by CBC. Controversy around the movie, which premiered last week, may jeopardize the 1996 \$2.5-million cash commitment to it. New York City's Museum of Natural History canceled a scheduled showing because the high costs involved, Pratchett added that the MFA is discussing in-



MacLeod: he left a trail of bitterness

ceasing its activity as next production. She said that the film board also might adopt its lukewarmness to handle a 25-min. film presentation—available for block films.

Another commissioner, Pratchett, was a well-known participant in the belatedly launched film board. Indeed, at the Academy Awards last

March, she agreed to stand aside while MacLeod accepted the MFA's second Oscar. Per standing the spotlight, MacLeod was severely criticized in the media. But the minister's quick hit of fame may have been worth millions to the MFA. After the Oscars, and Pratchett, "it would be difficult for the government to turn around and eat the words—and we didn't get out."

Filmmakers attacking the MFA bureaucracy often do so out of what appears to be a profound affection for the institution. So-called Britain is the most recent director to emerge from the MFA's documentary troupe—an award-winning River has offered somber portraits of subjects ranging from water Minister Martin Lewin to Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Now a feature director, Britain and her brother have come so much of his career to the MFA he feels relieved criticizing it. Britain calls the board "an irreproachable institution that should be saved—whether or not it has had its share and sharefares in its management."

At the end of a spate of interviews in 1996, headquartered one of the board's youngest products, 20-year-old filmmaker Wendy Tilby, recently was lauded over an animation table. Painting directly onto glass with brushes and Q-Tips, she had spent two years working on a 16-minute animated film titled *Strange It Should Be*. It should be finished by the end of December. There have always been lots of grapes about the success of the work, she said, "but there is nothing else I could believe in." The film was an Oscar nominee, the movie that no one in politics and commerce seems to may not appreciate her effort. But at the National Film Board, art still reigns as a treasured legacy.

BRUCE B. JOHNSON is Montreal with
MARC CLARK in Ottawa

CHINA'S FIRST REIGN OF TERROR

THE FIRST EMPEROR OF CHINA
Directed by Tony Jiajia and Liu Jianzhi

The biopic was extremely controversial. The premiere of *The First Emperor* of China, a cinematic spectacle about the leader who unified China 22 centuries ago, was set to coincide with the gala opening of the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Fall, Oct., on June 29. Coproduced by the museum, Canada's National Film Board and Beijing's Xian Film Studio, the 267-million, 40-minute movie was shown to the overseas press as if it were a state secret. And it seemed an ideal choice for the huge hemispheric sweep of the emperor's life—the story—lacking the institution's birth and the site's 50th anniversary. But the June 4 Beijing massacre, which tragically changed the course of Chinese history, turned the planned premiere into a political embarrassment for Ottawa. To avoid publicly embarrassing a country whose actions it had

recently endorsed, the federal government decided not to show the film at the opening. An IBM movie about Canada's gene was hastily substituted. Last week, the museum unveiled *The First Emperor* with less fanfare. Yet it still stimulates with a crude, annihilating irony.

The First Emperor is not to be confused with *The Last Emperor*, which swept last year's Oscar—clad in socialist tyranny with romantic mystique. But after the recent events in Beijing, the country's portraiture no longer seems safely contained in the past. The movie chronicles the life of Qin Shihuang, the feudal warlord who started the first central Chinese government in 221 BC. His accomplishments are impressive. With 700,000 slaves, he completed the Great Wall of China. He created a common currency and written language. And with a pharaoh's forethought, he set 7,000 life-size terra-cotta soldiers, horses and chariots built to surround his tomb. Unearthed in 1974, they were captured on film by Westerners for the first time in the late 1970s.

Although Qin remains a reclusive figure in China, he was severely problematic. Early in the film, we see that his political opponents are shown squat-tangled on the ground, shot to be seen apart by horses tethered to his four legs

or buried alive. The scenes show books being burned in a massive literary impulsion, and Qin's soldiers leaving alive—heads off—of dissenting intellectuals. But such sequences are awkward, unless in a movie more inclined to glorify Qin than to bury him. Trailing on the emperor's grandeur, the movie attempts—so the book wouldn't—to stir a sense of awe. Qin's court becomes a sea of red silk, thousands of soldiers march in a column that snakes across a vast landscape.

But, despite the unperformed sense of scale—overriding the MFA cameras, the scene looks flat. The colors are not securely stored. The bloodless battle scenes—flat paintings of horses' heads and clashing swords—recall Hollywood's early biblical epics. And the actor portraying the emperor (the Chinese Jun) employs an operatic style that offers few clues to Qin's character. In fact, the Chinese coproducers, protecting Qin's mystique, were at first reluctant to show his face in the movie. And now, with China's doors closing, it may be some time before that country gets a large-scale glimpse of its ruthless founder.

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TELEVISION

Murder on the prairie

The CBC tackles the chilling Thatcher case

The scene was being sliced alongside the Moose Jaw river, providing a unique but horrifically cold Jane Doe. For the fourth time in a row, a yellow Corvette raged down the wide street and a squeaking U-turn as it pulled up in the curb. A middle-aged man in a denim jacket steps open the car door and begins shouting quickly toward the camera.

As director Francis Marion lawfully pulled "Cut" and instructed the actor to replay the scene, a tattered, elderly woman, looking on from the sidewalk, tapped at the arm of a CBC publicist. "I just have to get a picture of Colin," she said, waving her camera. The name she was referring to was Colin Thatcher, the Saskatchewan politician who was convicted of the 1983 murder of his wife, Janie. But the man she was looking at was actor Russell Wicks, who portrays Thatcher in the 84-episode CBC mini-series *Lies and Tales: The Story of Colin and Janie Thatcher*. The woman's reaction was typical of Saskatchewan's enduring fascination with the real-life drama and players. And producer Barbara Johnson? "It seems like everyone here has had some connection to the Thatchers," she says proudly, her eyes gleaming with emotion.

Lawyers and journalists alike were invited to view Thatcher's 1984 trial which led to his conviction for first-degree murder. (The court was unable to confirm whether he had actually killed Janie himself or had an assailant.) And when Zelenker, looking on continuing interest in the sensational case, obtained the rights to Maggie Saggar's award-winning book about the murder, *A Canadian Tragedy: A Canadian Case*, he had no difficulty selling his proposal. "It took the CBC about 30 seconds to decide they wanted to do this," Zelenker said of the two-part, four-hour drama, scheduled to air in December. By virtue of Canada di-

tance apart by the emotional evidence of divorce," and he decided, "But this one went to inextricable extremes. Something broke the ice."

People in Saskatchewan became intimately acquainted with the Thatchers' supposed lives between 1979 and 1983.

During that period, Colleen, the son of the province's former Liberal premier, Ross Thatcher—and his Jewish wife, Janie, separated and divorced. Their breakup led to a bitter and highly public custody battle over two of their three children, as well as a dispute about a financial settlement.

Those conflicts ended on Jan. 31, 1983, with the bludgeoning and shooting death of Janie at the house she

shared with her second husband, Anthony Wilson. The large, stone dwelling was across the street from the Regina Legislative Building where Thatcher had served in the MSA for the Thuster Creek riding since 1975. But as a Liberal, the Thatcher family was very powerful here; everybody knew them," said George Young, who contacted a sit-down interview with the incarcerated Thatcher that was aired on Regina's CBC radio station in mid-May. "You could put Colin in a fortress on Baffin Island and he'd still be news."

Thatcher himself, currently serving a 25-year sentence for first-degree murder in the Saskatchewan penitentiary, was an absolute拿破崙 of pressure on the film set. Local scenes were still being shot about the CBC interview—in which Thatcher maintained his innocence and called for a new trial—when the series started on June 8 for two weeks of location shooting. Later, when



Wicks (foreground); Nelligan (below) giving beyond nakedly wife and monstrous husband



the crew was preparing to film the murder scene at the Wilson home, art director Michelle Jolley requested that the new Thatcher's two sons, Greg, 24, and Roger, 20, driving past in their father's yellow Corvette (together with their 15-year-old sister, Stephanie, the boys still live at the original Thatcher home in Moose Jaw.) For this part, most of the actors were clearly spooked by the resemblance. Said the New York City-based Nelligan, "It's creepy living in the actual spots where they lived and where Janie was killed." Wicks, too, was affected: "They're so many facets of preparation," said the actor, "they start to go bananas when I see the highway signs here for Thuster Drive or Thuster Creek."

For Nelligan and Wicks, such a grisly story was to give their characters some human dimension beyond those of sanctified wife and monstrous husband. Said the 46-year-old Wicks, who was body building and a



Why the country is breaking up

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

THE most surprising change surprise newsmen reported is the most weirdly types of all. The most surprising thing is the most curiously thought made huge headlines. The newspaper before me the Victoria Times-Colonist is the oldest paper on North America's Pacific Coast, older than anything in California or elsewhere. You'd think the chaps would have developed some maturity by now. But there it was, a story spread right across the top of page 1—reporting the astounding news that 45 per cent of Canadians are unable to locate Ottawa on a map.

So So what else is new? The Galloping Gophers deliver this large scoop to us, as if we should be shocked, as scandalized, or worried. In a gaggle test, they drew an outline map of Canada, with provincial boundaries marked. Numbers were placed at the locations of 23 towns and cities across the country. The 1,028 Canadians polled were asked to locate and identify a list of 12 cities. The results indicated almost half the citizens of this far-flung country had Ottawa.

I don't know where the dumb people at Galloping have been. Anyone who could have read their Ottawa-doesn't-test it is strictly a state of mind. They never did think of it as an actual place like Kemptville or Chatsworth or Medina Hat. It is simply a black hole, situated somewhere, where the postal service lives as to make the rest of the country, eh, well, somewhere, but its exact location is immaterial, since it is unconnected by road-and-rail to anywhere where five people reside and breathe, and get up every day.

The Galloping result proves what we have maintained to stop. Everyone knows where London is, or Paris or Rome and even Washington. Ottawa? Even it's a mystery! You can't get there from anywhere and you can't get from there to anywhere. So it doesn't really matter that, for 45 per cent of Canadians, a random sound somewhere off in the east, growing ever more for the last few years, that Eugene White and Jack Horner have left.

The Galloping types found that one per cent of



Canadians questioned thought that the nation's capital was in northern Manitoba. I suggest they misinterpreted the survey. I think the respondents meant that it should be in northern Manitoba. Just outside Thompson would be about right. The polar bears driving around there in winter would be the first visual contact the armed services would have with red-blooded Canadians of the day, since Queen Victoria plodded up there whenever it so fit. The 1,028 novices couldn't find.

Another one per cent thought Ottawa was in Labrador. Come, if you must know, would be the last place in the country to be. As it stands, wherever that is, it is an extremely rural existence, with the highest family income in the country, a horridous tax load for our money. In Labrador, we would get some return, some movement, as the legislature and the politicians ram through legislation so acute to their Caribbean vacances.

I should not be too hard on the Galloping gophers, since their enormous advertisement columns have come up with an even more revealing statistic. It seems 53 per cent of Canadians couldn't find the location of Toronto in the map. Four per cent thought it was somewhere in Western Canada, which would puzzle anyone who went through the Depression, not to mention those living in Trois, Gaspé, and Chisasie Suck.

The reason I suspect this survey is accurate, after all, is that 29 per cent of Toronto residents couldn't locate their own city on the map. This figures. On a given day, if you walk down any downtown Toronto street, or enter any Toronto office building, there are some 29 per cent of the Beers you encounter that are oblivious as to where they are. They are in posse of The Book. You can detect it on their noses, their nostrils palpating in lust for a deal, a contract they can pull off over lunch that will amount a \$400,000 bonfire that is only a 90-minute drive in the morning from the slumber.

This could be Cleveland or Dallas or Pittsburgh or Atlanta. It wouldn't make any difference. They couldn't be in San Francisco or Montreal or Vancouver or Portofino—but that's another subject for another day. The location of their own city, in the context of Canada, doesn't matter.

It's why the country is breaking up. Toronto concerned only with its baseball rivalry with Boston and the Beatles while South Caribou and Thors and Grand Forks are trying to figure out how to pay taxes in a black hole on the map that, in reality, doesn't exist.

Quebec (safely) is going its own way as sure as God made little green apples—the survey showing the most dismal response from Quebecers, 47 per cent of whom can't locate either than half of the cities. They can be forgiven, in a way, because of their indifference, but Ottawa cannot escape being the main culprit. A capital that is unable to establish itself in the minds of Canadians as an actual location need, perform, disappear is a Galloping gopher.

To be realistic, one must have a personality. It applies to cities as well as individuals. The town that has forgotten isn't any personable; nor do the people who live there act essentially selfish, revelling in their status quo-based, legal-but-fairly-curious mentality, and so Canadians when asked where Ottawa is actually located cross us with a blank and these eyes glass case and they answer honestly to the pollster at the door.

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